The New-York Times.

VOL. XVI.....NO. 4752. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1866. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

Advices to Dec. 17 by Ocean Telegraph.

Semi-Official News from Maximilian.

He has Determined to Make a Fight for His Throne.

Rumor that the Pope has been Invited to the United States.

Austria Refuses Compliance with Hungary's Demands.

A United States Steamer Gone to Fetch Surratt.

MAXIMILIAN.

The Object of Gen. Castelnau's Mission.

LONDON, Monday, Dec. 17.

The Paris correspondence of the *Times* says it is now generally admitted that the object of Gen. CASTELNAU's mission was to get MAXIMILIAN to abdicate.

Maximilian's Intentions—He Determines to Fight for his Crown.

PARIS, Monday, Dec. 17.

It is stated semi-officially that Gen. ALMONTE has received assurances by telegraph that MAXIMILIAN has abandoned his intention of leaving Mexico, and of an avowed determination to put himself at the head of the loyal Mexicans and fight for his crown.

ENGLAND.

Rumors About the Pope and Maximilian.

LONDON, Monday, Dec. 17—Noon.

The *Times* of this morning contains a telegram from Berlin, in which the writer says that the Pope of Rome has been officially invited to visit the United States.

The same dispatch, which is almost exclusively devoted to American affairs, says that MAXIMILIAN is actually a prisoner.

The Explosion at Barnsley—Touching Scenes of Distress.

BARNSLEY, Sunday, Dec. 16.

Several explosions took place at the Oaks Colliery yesterday and to-day, which show that the fire is still raging in the pit. But there has been no further loss of life.

The most touching scenes of wo and despair are hourly witnessed both in the vicinity of the colliery and the town. Over eighty funerals have taken place. One hundred and sixty women have been left widows, and three hundred and thirty children have been made orphans by this terrible calamity; and many of these are mourning in the streets from morning till night.

The Explosion in Stafford.

HANLEY, Staffordshire, Sunday, Dec. 16.

Eighty-five of those who went into the mine at Talk o' the Hill on the morning of the explosion, are known to be dead, and there are more still remaining in the pit, of whose safety all hopes are lost.

All the dead that have been recovered were buried to-day at Talk o' the Hill. The ceremony was deeply impressive.

The Reported Arrest of Stephens.

LONDON, Monday, Dec. 17.

There is no truth in the reported arrest of Head Centre STEPHENS.

All continues quiet in Ireland.

AUSTRIA.

Non-Compliance with the Demands of Hungary.

PESTH, Monday, Dec. 17.

It is rumored, and apparently on good authority, that the Government of Austria does not propose to yield to the demands made in the address of the Hungarian Diet.

PRUSSIA.

Kingly Courtesies.

BERLIN, Monday, Dec. 17.

King JOHN, of Saxony, has arrived in this city, and is the guest of King WILLIAM.

SURRATT.

A United States Steamer Sent to Alexandria to Take Away Surratt.

VALETTA, Malta, Monday, Dec. 17.

A United States sloop of war has arrived here, bound to Alexandria to take SURRATT back to America.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL.

Liverpool Money Market.

OPENING PRICES.

LONDON, Monday, Dec. 17—Noon.

Consols have advanced to 89 for money.

LONDON, Monday, Dec. 17—11 A. M.

United States Five-twenties of 1862 are quoted at this hour at 71 offered. American Railways are offered at Saturday's closing rates.

Erie Railway shares.....47¼
Illinois Central shares.....77¼
United States Five-twenties of 1862.....71¼

LONDON, Monday, Dec. 17—1 P. M.

Consols are higher and quoted at 88¾@89; Bonds at the official opening were done at 71¼@71¾ for the 62's.

The issue of 1865 is nominally, 69¾@70.

CLOSING PRICES.

LONDON, Monday, Dec. 17—Evening.

Consols closed at 89 for money.

The following are the closing prices for American securities:

United States Five-twenties.....71¼
Illinois Central shares.....77¼
Erie Railway shares.....47¼

American Securities at Frankfort.

LONDON, Monday, Dec. 17.

The dispatches from Frankfort to-day report American bonds steady and without change in prices.

Liverpool Cotton Market.

LIVERPOOL, Monday, Dec. 17—11 A. M.

The Cotton market opened firm to-day, with sales promising to reach 13,000 bales, at 14½d.@14¾d. for Middling.

LIVERPOOL, Monday, Dec. 17—Noon.

The Cotton market is active, with a prospective day's sales of 20,000 bales. Middling Uplands have advanced to 14¾d.

LIVERPOOL, Monday, Dec. 17—1 o'clock P. M.

The cotton market is excited and sales are large. They will probably reach for the day 18,000 to 20,000 bales at quotations given in the first dispatch.

Petroleum Market.

ANTWERP, Monday, Dec. 17.

Petroleum is quoted at 54f. for Pennsylvania refined.

MARINE NEWS.

Arrived Out.

LIVERPOOL, Monday, Dec. 17—Noon.

The Cunard steamship *Aleppo*, which sailed from New-York on Wednesday, Dec. 5, arrived at this port this morning.

WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. 17.

MILITARY TRIALS OF CIVILIANS IN LOYAL STATES.

It will be recollected that the Supreme Court of the United States, at its former term, announced its decisions in the case *ex parte* of LAMBDIN P. MILLIGAN, declaring the illegality of his trial for alleged conspiracy, before a Military Commission in Indiana, and, in effect, ordering his discharge from prison, he having been convicted and condemned to the punishment of death. To-day Associate Justice DAVIS read an elaborate opinion in this case, in which reference was made to the importance of observing the Constitutional guarantees for the protection of the citizen in his person and property. The experience of our past history showed the wisdom of the framers of the Constitution, in constructing it to be alike efficient in war as in peace, as was shown in the civil contest through which we have just passed. The powers of the Constitution should not be strained to suit emergencies, for on its maintenance in all its integrity depended our liberties and free Government, not only in the present but for all time to come. The case being before the United States Supreme Court, on certificate of division of opinion of the two Judges of the United States Circuit Court for Indiana, the former maintains that the matter was properly before it. The fact that the Bench were divided could not operate to the prejudice of the complainant, nor deprive him of his right of appeal to the civil tribunals under the Act of March, 1863. Although the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* had been suspended, his right under the Constitution and laws still remained. He was a citizen of Indiana, and had never been in the land or naval service, or in the active militia. It was true a conspiracy existed in Indiana, when the defendant was accused of participating it in, but according to the act of March, 1863, provision was clearly made for the trial of such classes of offences before a Civil Court. The Circuit Court of Indiana was open and unobstructed, and business therein continued to be transacted. The Court under the law could have punished such crimes, and there was no fear of an interruption of process. There were troops in Indiana, but the State was not the scene of war. The troops were employed in the event of invasion, or sent to operate where military necessity might require. No matter how guilty MILLIGAN was, there existed no authority to try him before a Military Commission, he not being in the military or naval service; nor did Congress attempt by its legislation to confer such power. Therefore the Court should order his release from military custody, and remand him to the civil tribunal.

To this all the members of the Court gave an affirmative answer, and also to the second question, namely: Ought the Court to issue a writ of *habeas corpus*, and order his release? And they say no to the third question: Had the military commission the legal right to try him? The opinion reviews the subject of martial law, and condemns its exercise in cases where the civil Courts are open, and process is unobstructed.

Chief-Justice CHASE, for himself and Associates WAYNE, SWAYNE and MILLER, read a dissenting opinion relative to the third point, namely, military tribunals, taking the ground that they may be ordered by Congressional authority in cases where the civil Courts are obstructed, and in districts where military operations are in progress. Fortunately, in Indiana the Judges were loyal, together with the great mass of the people; but it might happen that a disloyal Judiciary might impede the course of justice. Hence there should be the means of affording protection by the military power. The guilt of the defendant had nothing to do with the present decision, which has reference to the legality of the military Commission which tried the case of MILLIGAN. The dissenting Judges agreed with the majority of the Court that Congress did not confer in in this case the power to try the accused by such a Commission, but had made provision for the determination of the question before the civil Courts. It will be recollected that the cases of BOWLES and HORSEY were analagous to that of MILLIGAN, and that the parties were released from prison consequent upon the decision of the Supreme Court. The counsel in these cases were Judge MCDONALD, Gen. GARFIELD and DUDLEY D. FIELD for the petitioners; and for the other side, Attorney-General SPEED, Mr. STANBERY and Gen. BUTLER. No notes were permitted to be taken by reporters in the Court, but the above, it is believed, give the general points of the decision. The court-room was crowded with members of the Bar, including a number from various States, and members of both Houses of Congress. It is understood that the opinions delivered to-day are to be printed in pamphlet form for public information.

COMPENSATION FOR SLAVES.

A communication was laid before the Senate in reply to a resolution calling for information in regard to the Commissioners appointed to award compensation to the loyal owners of slaves placed in the Union army, from which it appears that the War Department appointed for Missouri, Jas. K. Mills, John L. Billings and Roswall Marsh; for Kentucky, N. C. Moore, Geo. W. Blakely and Archibald McAllister; for Tennessee, O. E. Davis, Henry Thompson and Russell Houston; for Maryland, Wm. Flinn, Wm. K. Stewart and J. M. Miller; for West Virginia, Wilson P. Ames, John Schlez and Robert S. Brown.

A Commission was convened at Baltimore in December, 1863, and continued in session until October, 1865, at which date it was dissolved. One was also convened at Georgetown, Delaware, about August, 1864, and was dissolved in March, 1865. It was composed as follows: Dr. GUNN, ALBERT CURRY and THEODORE AMES. The Commissioners investigated and reported upon nearly four thousand claims. The Commissioners for Missouri, Oct 10, say the negroes enlisted in that State were enlisted as general recruits. When sent by the various Provosts-Marshal, or the authorized recruiting officers, to the general rendezvous at Benton Barracks, they were sentenced to a second medical examination. No notice was given of the assignment. Not only in this, but in some cases at least which had come to their knowledge, the recruits were sent out of the State before assigned to any regiment. Many cases have been brought to their notice in which loyal owners, living on the western borders of Missouri, themselves took their slaves into Kansas, and enlisted them in the United States service. This often occurred before any authority to receive colored recruits in Missouri was given. A large number of slaves were also enrolled under the same circumstances.

REIMBURSEMENT OF WAR EXPENSES TO STATES.

Immediately after the holidays, the bill to reimburse the loyal States for war expenses, will be reported for action by Representative BLAINE, of Maine. The proposition is to give a certain amount of five per cent. United States bonds to each State, equal in amount to $55 for each volunteer furnished by said State.

The proposition of Comptroller HILLHOUSE, of New-York, to give the income tax to each State, does not meet with favor because of the great inequality of the amounts collected under that head in the several States. The same objection applies, though in a less degree, to assigning the bank tax to the several States. Some States would in this way realize a large amount, while others would receive very little.

MR. BOUTWELL'S GOLD BILL.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. 17.

The Ways and Means Committee further discussed the Boutwell Gold Bill this morning, but came to no conclusion with regard to any of its provisions. It is understood that there is considerable division of opinion as to the amount of gold that shall be left in the Treasury, and this may even defeat the proposition entirely. The Committee resolved to postpone further consideration of the subject until after the holidays, and to have no sessions during the adjournment. The remaining time before the recess will be occupied in collecting matters bearing upon the Tax Bill.

THE DISTRICT SUFFRAGE BILL.

The District Suffrage Bill was informally considered by the Cabinet on Friday last. The members present unanimously concurred with Mr. JOHNSON in his disapproval of the measure. All the members were present except Mr. STANTON, who is absent from the city, and whose views, consequently, were not made known. The Secretary of War is expected to return to-morrow morning, and it is believed the Suffrage Bill, if received, will be brought up at the Cabinet meeting in the afternoon, when Mr. STANTON will doubtless indicate his approval or disapproval of the President's contemplated veto. Up to this evening the President had not received the bill. It was rumored at the Capitol to-day, that a question had arisen as to whether the bill would not fall if kept by the President the full Constitutional limit of ten days, which would expire during the holiday recess; and that, therefore, to dispense with all doubts on the subject, its presentation to the President would be delayed until the reassembling of Congress.

THE SOUTHERN REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.

The Southern Republican Association, at their meeting to-night, arrived at a final conclusion regarding the object for which they have been laboring. A report was received from the Executive Committee recommending to the Association that I shall memorialize Congress to overthrow the existing State Governments in the South, disfranchise forever all who have fought for the rebellion, enfranchise all who remained loyal, both white and black, and secure to the loyal permanent control of the new organizations. No particular method is recommended to secure this object, but Congress is called upon to decide for itself whether or not the territorial or any other theory is the best. The report was adopted, and Judge PASCHAL, of Texas, was appointed Chairman of a Committee of five to draft the memorial, which will be submitted to the Association to-morrow night.

CORRECTION.

In speaking on Saturday of the joint resolution to pay OBER, NANSON & Co., of New-York, an inadvertent error occurred, which deserves correction. The terms of the resolution require that the notes shall be paid six months after maturity, and not reissued, as the Secretary of the Treasury, as well as the Committee, agree that no more of these notes shall be issued.

THE NORTH CAROLINA DELEGATION.

Gov. WORTH'S North Carolina delegation, including himself, Chief-Justice RUFFIN, Ex-Gov. SWAIN and Hon. NAT. BOYDEN, had interviews with the President and the Attorney-General to-day regarding the subject of Gen. SICKLES' recent order in the Carolinas, prohibiting corporal punishment. The laws of North Carolina, as is well known, provide for the punishment of larceny, perjury and bigamy by public whipping; and there being no Penitentiary in the State, and the law being applicable not only to men and women, but to offenders of every race and color, the delegation were instructed to come here for the purpose of influencing the authorities to rescind the order. They express themselves satisfied with the result of the interviews, and hope from the intimations they have received that their object will soon be accomplished. Incidentally the delegation will undoubtedly do something toward counteracting the efforts of Ex-Gov. HOLDEN and his friends, who were here a few days since with the original draft of the North Carolina Enabling Act, presented to the House by Mr. STEVENS, and urging its passage. Gov. WORTH has been peculiarly fortunate in the selection of men for his delegation, who are entitled, from their war records, to a hearing before Congress, they one and all having been conservative men, particularly Mr. BOYDEN, than whom no man in the State is more thoroughly hated by the fire-eating rebels. Judge RUFFIN, formerly a law partner of Lieut.-Gen. SCOTT, and a member of the Peace Congress of 1861, is a venerable gentleman over 80 years of age, and with Ex-Gov. SWAIN, enjoys the reputation of being a moderate and conservative politician, although they are both opposed to the Constitutional Amendment. It is questionable whether Mr. BOYDEN will join the delegation in its efforts to oppose the Holden bill.

INDIAN DEPARTMENT CONTRACTS.

The bids for contracts to supply the Indian Department with goods for the Indians were opened on Saturday last, but Commissioner BOGY decided not to complete contracts without previously examining the samples very closely. Consequently his Bureau has been thronged to-day with bidders from New-York and other Eastern States, who are intently watching the proceedings of Western bidders. Commissioner BOGY comes from St. Louis, and his unusual determination to award contracts to the parties who have furnished the best samples, without regard to price, is looked upon with considerable suspicion by many Eastern men interested in the matter. The result of this *espionage* will be that neither East nor West will be able to swindle the Government.

REPLY OF THE EMPEROR OF RUSSIA TO THE JOINT RESOLUTION OF CONGRESS.

The President sent to the two Houses to-day a message containing the translation of a letter dated Aug. 17 last, addressed to him by His Majesty ALEXANDER, Emperor of Russia, in reply to a joint resolution of Congress, approved on the 16th March, 1866, relative to the attempted assassination of the Emperor, a certified copy of which was, in compliance with the request of Congress, forwarded to His Majesty by the hands of GUSTAVUS V. FOX, late Assistant Secretary of the Navy. The following is the letter:

[Translation.]

His Majesty the Emperor of Russia to the President of the United States of America:

PETERHOF, 17th August, 1866.

I have received from the hands of Mr. Fox the resolution of the Congress of the United States of America on the occasion of the Providential grace of which I have been the object. That mark of sympathy has moved me sensibly. It is not alone personal. It attests once more the sentiments that bind the American nation to that of Russia. The two peoples have no injuries to remember, but only good relations under all circumstances. Proofs of mutual benevolence are added. These cordial relations are as conducive to their interests as to the good of civilization and humanity, and answer the designs of Divine Providence, whose will is peace and concord among all nations. It gives me a lively pleasure to see these ties constantly strengthened more and more. I have imparted my sentiments to Mr. FOX. I pray you to be my interpreter to Congress and the American people whom it represents. Tell them how much I appreciate, and with me the whole of Russia, the testimonies of friendship they have given me, and how happy I will be to see the American nation grow in strength and prosperity by the Union and constant practice of the civil virtues that distinguish it. Accept at the same time the assurance of the high consideration with which I am your good friend, ALEXANDER.

RESERVE FUNDS OF NATIONAL BANKS.

The following communication from the Secretary of the Treasury was laid before the Senate.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 14, 1866.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the following Senate resolution:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury is directed to report to the Senate the names of the several banking associations which have failed to comply with the provisions of the law, requiring a reserve of money on hand, and that they report what legislation is necessary, if any, to enforce against such associations the provisions of the law.

To the inquiry contained in this resolution, I reply that by the provisions of section 34 of the Currency Act, all national banking associations are required to make a report, exhibiting in detail, under appropriate heads, the resources and liabilities of the association, on the first Monday of January, April, July and October of each year. In addition to such quarterly reports, each association is required to make a monthly statement exhibiting the following items, to wit: Average amount of loans and discounts, specie and other lawful money, deposits and circulation. And associations in other places than those cities mentioned in the 31st section of the act, shall also return the amount due them, available for the redemption of their circulation. The monthly statements thus required are of no practical value in determining whether the banks have complied with the law relative to maintaining the reserve of lawful money, because they exhibit averages, and do not show the actual state of things at any given date. The quarterly statements alone set forth the facts fully upon this point, so as to enable the Comptroller to decide whether the banks have complied with the requirements in question. You will observe, therefore, that the necessary details are furnished but four times during the year. The latest fiscal information now at hand is gathered from the quarterly reports received Oct. 1. At that time some fifty-five banks were more or less deficient in their reserve of lawful money. They were immediately notified in accordance with the second clause of section thirty-one, not to increase their liabilities by making any new loans and discounts otherwise than by discounting or purchasing bills of exchange payable at sight; nor to make any dividend of their profits until the required proportion between their circulation and deposits, and their reserve of lawful money should be restored. Special statements were called for, to be made under oath, once each week, for five consecutive weeks, for the purpose of demonstrating their compliance with the law. The returns in every case were prompt and satisfactory. I am of opinion, however, that the detailed statements now made quarterly ought to be made more frequently, and I have recommended in my report that the law should be so amended as to require monthly returns, exhibiting the condition of the Banks in detail. By this plan the condition of each Bank would be brought to the knowledge of the Comptroller once every month, and he would be enabled to exercise a much more thorough and vigilant supervision than it is possible for him to do under the law as it now stands.

The recent reported deficiencies in the lawful money reserve of the New-York City Banks has come to my knowledge only through the Press.

Several of the banks so reported have voluntarily made statements showing that their failure to comply with the law was temporary, and has since been remedied.

It is possible, as clearing-houses are recognized in Sec. 31, that the managers of those institutions in Boston, New-York and Philadelphia might be required to report weekly to the Comptroller of the Currency all banks that exhibited a deficiency in their reserve of lawful money, and that the effect of such requirement would be salutary. I have only to say in conclusion that the date of my information relative to the subject matter of the resolution is so long past that a list of the banks then deficient in their reserve would be of little present importance, particularly as the deficiencies were of short duration and were promptly rectified. If it shall be desired, however, the list of banks will be furnished.

Very respectfully yours,
H. R. HURLBURD,
Deputy and Acting Comptroller of the Currency.
To Hon. HUGH MCCULLOCH, Secretary of the Treasury.

THIRTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

SENATE.....MONDAY, Dec. 17.

PETITIONS.

Mr. SUMNER presented the proceedings of a public meeting of loyal citizens without respect to color, recently held in the City of New-York, asking that Congress reorganize the State Government of Virginia on a basis of equal rights, &c., and asked that it be referred to the Committee on Reconstruction.

Mr. SAULSBURY objected, that it was not in order to receive the proceedings of a public meeting unless they came in the form of a petition or memorial.

Mr. SUMNER said the proceedings were in that form. By a vote of the Senate the document was received and referred.

Mr. WADE presented a petition for the repeal of the act retroceding the City and County of Alexandria to the State of Virginia, that they might become a part of the District of Columbia. Ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. WADE presented a petition for certain amendments to the Constitution, including equality of civil and political rights, etc. Ordered to be printed.

Mr. COWAN presented a petition for an increased tariff for the protection of manufacturers of silk fabrics. Referred to the Finance Committee.

Mr. POMEROY presented a petition for encouragement to foreign emigration. Referred to the Committee on Agriculture.

DISCHARGED.

Mr. WILSON asked that the Committee on Military Affairs be discharged from further consideration of a bill to increase the military peace establishment of the United States, the subject having been disposed of at last session. It was so ordered.

EXCUSED.

Mr. SHERMAN asked to be excused from further service on the Committee on Claims. It was so ordered.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Mr. MORRILL introduced a bill providing that the second section of the Act to Continue, Alter and Amend the Charter of the City of Washington, shall be so amended as to read:

To license, tax and regulate agencies of all land insurance companies:

Provided, That the tax shall not exceed three-fourths of one per cent. on the cash premiums received.

Referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

JUDICIAL.

Mr. TRUMBULL introduced "A bill to authorize and require amendments and to cure defects in the proceedings in the Courts of the United States," which provides that whenever any party shall have filed his petition and bond for a writ of error or appeal, and the same shall have been allowed, the party so entitled to such writ of error and appeal shall not be prejudiced or be liable to have his case dismissed for or in consequence of any error, neglect or omission on the part of any Clerk of said Court, but that it shall be the duty of all Courts of the United States to take jurisdiction of such cases, and to cause such clerical defects to be amended or supplied, and when the same are apparent from the record, they shall be supplied instanter, on motion, without sending back the case to the Court from whose decision the appeal or writ of error was taken; and the provisions of this section shall apply to all cases now pending, as well as in cases to arise hereafter. Referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

EQUESTRIAN STATUE OF GEN. SCOTT.

Mr. WILSON, from the Military Committee, reported a House bill authorizing the Secretary of War "to contract with HENRY R. BROWN, at a price not exceeding $20,000, for an equestrian statue of Lieut.-Gen. SCOTT, from guns captured in Mexico, and to be placed upon his (the General's) grave at West Point," with an amendment striking out the name of Mr. Brown.

FREEDMEN'S BUREAU REPORT.

Mr. WILSON offered the following resolution, which was agreed to:

Resolved, That the Secretary of War be directed to furnish, for the information of the Senate, copies of the report of the Assistant Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau, together with a synopsis of the local laws respecting persons of color, as they now exist in the late Slave States.

EMIGRATION OF COLORED PERSONS.

Mr. SUMNER introduced "a bill to prevent and punish false and fraudulent representations to induce emigration to a foreign country," which provides that if any persons shall make false representations to any negro, mulatto or other person for the purpose of inducing such negro or other person to emigrate to a foreign country where such person would be liable to be sold as a poon, so called, or otherwise reduced to virtual servitude, the person so offending shall be punished, on conviction thereof, by a fine not less than $500, nor more than $5,000, or by imprisonment not exceeding five years, or by both. And that if the master or owner, or person having charge of any vessel, shall, within the limits and jurisdiction of the United States, receive or allow to be received on board any negro or other person with a knowledge that such a person has been induced by fraudulent representations to embark as stated, he shall be punished by a fine not exceeding $5,000, nor less than $600, or by imprisonment not exceeding five years, or both, and the vessel be forfeited to the United States.

Mr. SUMNER said that he had papers in his possession going to show that persons came to this country to hold out inducements to free colored persons to induce them to emigrate, very much as coolies, taking a cargo of them at a time, and entering into some contract with them, but in reality reducing them to a new form of bondage. Mr. SUMNER would warn colored people to be on their guard against such promises. The bill was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

THE AMNESTY BILL.

Mr. TRUMBULL moved that the Senate take up the bill to open the amnesty section of the Confiscation Bill.

Mr. HENDRICKS hoped that the bill would not be taken up. The bill to admit Nebraska was properly before the Senate, and he (Mr. HENDRICKS) was entitled to the floor upon it, and wished to make some remarks upon it.

A vote was taken, and the Senate took up the bill indicated by Mr. TRUMBULL.

Mr. COWAN called for the reading of the section proposed to be repealed, and it was read.

Mr. TRUMBULL said that the only effect of the passage of this bill will be to repeal the 13th Section of the Confiscation Act, which is as follows:

"That the President is hereby authorized at any time hereafter, by proclamation, to extend to persons who may have participated in the existing rebellion in any State or part thereof, pardon and amnesty, with such exceptions and at such time, and on such conditions as he may deem expedient for the public welfare."

From the haste with which this bill was hurried through the House, and the anxiety manifested by some in this body to pass it at once, without the usual reference to a committee, an impression has gone out to the country that by the repeal of the thirteenth section of the Confiscation Act the power of the President to grant pardons and restore rebels their property could be taken away. Such, however, will not be its effect. The President's power to grant pardons and restore property will be just as complete after the passage of this bill repealing the thirteenth section as before. The Constitution confers upon the President the "power to grant reprieves and pardons for offences against the United States, except in cases of impeachment," and it is not in the power of Congress to deprive him of this prerogative. A pardon is the remission of the crime or offence, and not of the conviction, and may be granted either before or after conviction, and may be absolute or conditional. All these questions were settled by the opinion of the Attorney-General and the decisions of the Supreme Court years ago. Mr. WIRT, Attorney-General under President MONROE, gave an opinion in 1820 that the President, under the Constitution, had authority to pardon as well before as after conviction, and the Supreme Court of the United States in the case of *ex parte* William Wells, 18 Howard 310, cite with approbation the following: "A pardon is said by Lord COKE to be a word of mercy whereby the King, either before attainder, sentence or conviction and after, forgiveth any crime, offence," &c. (3 Inst. 233.) The same Court, in the case of the United States *vs.* Wilson, 7 Peters 162, decide that a pardon is a deed to the capacity of which delivering and acceptance by the individual for whom it is intended are necessary, and that the President may grant a pardon on conditions. The President's power to restore property seized under the Confiscation Act to its former rebel owners will not be effected by the repeal of this thirteenth section. The section is silent on that subject, and his power in that respect is just what the Constitution gives him, and no more. It is certainly within his power to retain the property seized, by imposing as a condition to the pardon that no property shall be returned until after it, and where he has not done so it is manifest that he did not intend to retain the property. This is moreover apparent from the affirmative action of the President in commanding Gen. HOWARD, Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau, to restore to pardoned rebels their former property. If the President has these powers, under the Constitution, it may be asked why repeal this 13th section? What possible harm can it do to let it stand? I answer, it contains a power to grant a general amnesty by proclamation which the Constitution does not give. There can now be no occasion to issue a general proclamation of amnesty. That has already been done except as to certain specified classes, and by repealing this 13th section Congress takes from the President the power to issue any more general proclamations of amnesty, and declares that the granting of special pardons and the restoration of rebel property shall no longer be done under its sanction.

Mr. JOHNSON took the floor to show that the President has full power to pardon under the Constitution. He cited the authority of the *Federalist* and the proclamation of Gen. WASHINGTON during the whisky insurrection to show that the President has by the Constitution the power to issue the proclamation of general amnesty.

Pending the remarks of Mr. JOHNSON, the morning hour expired, and the Chair decided the bill to admit Nebraska to be in order.

THE NEBRASKA BILL.

Mr. FARNSWORTH hoped that the Nebraska Bill would be informally laid aside for the present, until the bill called up by him was disposed of.

The Chair decided that Mr. HENDRICKS was entitled to the floor on the bill to admit Nebraska, and it could only be laid aside with his consent.

Mr. HENDRICKS declined to yield the floor, and the bill to admit Nebraska was taken up. Mr. HENDRICKS addressed the Senate against the bill, taking the ground that the population of Nebraska was too small for a State Government, that the majority in favor of a State Government was very small, &c. In conclusion, he referred to a speech of Mr. SHERMAN's of Friday last, in which he (Mr. SHERMAN) expressed the opinion that the Constitutional Amendment which passed this body at the last session was a mild proposition, and was just and fair toward the Southern States. I think that I recollect to have asked the Senator at the last session a question which he did not then answer. I will repeat the question to him now, and let him then, as a representative of one of the States of this Union, say whether one of the Constitutional Amendments was fair. That Amendment was so carefully and willfully framed as to leave the Northern States a representation of from fifteen to twenty Representatives in the House, based upon a non-voting population, leaving Missouri, West Virginia, Tennessee and Maryland their full representation when one-half of their people, by State policy and legislation, are denied the right of voting. Full representation is allowed to four States, notwithstanding one-half of their population is disfranchised, and full representation, including a large non-voting population, securing twenty Representatives of the House, is left to the Northern States. Now, is it right, in a constitutional amendment, to give to one State a representation based upon a non-voting population and deny it to another State because a particular population is not allowed to vote? Is it right to give it to New-York? Is it just as mild and fair to propose that New-York may have four or five Representatives based upon a non-voting population and deny to Georgia a representation upon her non-voting population? Is it equal and just that one State should be represented for her non-voting population, and another State shall not be represented for her non-voting population? That is the question. The Senator, (Mr. SHERMAN,) at the last session, did not answer it, and I think it cannot be answered. I know it can be said these people of the South have been in a state of rebellion, and the wickedness and folly of the Southern States in going into that rebellion cannot be too strongly expressed by the Senator from Ohio. But, Sir, when they come back by their representatives in this body and into this house, do they come as States?

Mr. WADE—Does the Senator contend that the Constitutional Amendment provided that they might exclude part of the population of Ohio from voting and have representatives for them?

Mr. HENDRICKS—Certainly.

Mr. WADE—I do not so understand it; but I make a distinction between the power of this Government over the States that have thus forfeited their rights by rebellion and its power over those that have not thus forfeited their rights.

Mr. HENDRICKS—I am not discussing the views of the Senator, but of his colleague, Mr. SHERMAN. His colleague has stated that the Amendment was fair, mild and just, and that he became of his character in this respect a great advantage was secured to the party with which he acted.

Mr. SHERMAN asked Mr. HENDRICKS if he desired him to answer the question now?

Mr. HENDRICKS said he did not want an immediate answer; another time would do.

Mr. CRAGIN asked Mr. HENDRICKS if the Constitutional Amendment did not include the non-voting foreigners of the South as well as of the North?

Mr. HENDRICKS said the cases were not analogous. No Southern State would, according to the last census, belong to a representative on the foreign population.

When Mr. HENDRICKS concluded his remarks Mr. TRUMBULL moved that the Senate postpone the further consideration of the Nebraska Bill, and take up the bill to repeal the third section of the Confiscation Act.

Mr. BROWN gave notice of a proposed amendment to the bill for the admission of Nebraska into the Union, as follows: Provided, that this act shall not take effect except upon the fundamental condition that within the State of Nebraska there shall be no denial of the elective franchise, or of any other rights to any person by reason of race or color, and upon the further condition that this fundamental condition shall be submitted to the voters of the Territory of Nebraska at an election to be held on the first Tuesday of —— next; and at such election, such voters shall declare their assent to or dissent from the condition aforesaid in such form as shall be prescribed by the Governor of such Territory; and all votes given at said election shall be returned to such Governor within —— days from the day of election, who shall forthwith canvass the same, and if a majority of such votes shall be for this condition, the Governor shall certify the fact to the President of the United States, who shall by proclamation announce the fact; whereupon, without further proceeding on the part of Congress, this act shall take effect.

THE SUFFRAGE BILL.

Mr. WADE gave notice that to-morrow he would move to rescind the resolution providing for the holiday recess. It was found that unless that was done the Suffrage Bill would be lost, as the ten days given to the President would expire during the recess and the bill would fall.

Mr. SUMNER said that the case referred to by Mr. WADE could be provided against by the Secretary withholding the bill until after the holidays, or until such time as would secure the expiration of the ten days after the reassembling of Congress.

THE AMNESTY BILL.

Some discussion took place on the motion to take up the bill to repeal the amnesty power of the President. The Senate voted to take it up.

Mr. SAULSBURY offered an amendment to strike out all after the enacting clause of the bill, and insert in lieu thereof a provision that the act entitled an act to suppress insurrection and confiscate the property of rebels is hereby repealed.

THE LATE SENATOR WRIGHT.

Mr. JOHNSON took the floor on this bill, but yielded it to Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN, of New-Jersey, who rose to announce the death of the late Senator WRIGHT, and paid a tribute to his memory as a man of industry in business, of honesty in public, and of Christian virtues in private life. At the conclusion of his speech Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN offered the usual resolutions of condolence and regret. Mr. CATTELL delivered an eulogy on the life and character of the deceased, and was followed by Mr. JOHNSON and Mr. DAVIS in similar remarks.

At the conclusion of the eulogies the Senate at 3 o'clock P. M. adjourned, as a token of respect to the memory of the deceased.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THE NEW-ORLEANS CUSTOM-HOUSE.

Under the call of States for resolutions,

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, offered a resolution, directing the Select Committee on the New-Orleans Riot to investigate the alleged frauds in the New-Orleans Custom-house, and the appointment of rebels therein to the exclusion of Union men, and into all matters connected with the administration of affairs in that Custom-house; which was adopted.

THE MONROE DOCTRINE.

Mr. HARDING, of Illinois, offered the following:

Resolved, That the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States will give unfaltering support to the Executive Department of the Government to vindicate the time-honored policy of this republic against foreign armed intervention, which tends to the destruction of constitutional liberty on this continent, and especially commend the tone of the national voice in reference to the Republic of MEXICO.

THE NATIONAL BANKS.

Mr. COOK offered the following:

Resolved, That the Committee on Banking and Currency be instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing by law for the withdrawal of the currency issued by the National Banks as fast as the same may be done without injustice to the banks, and of supplying the place with legal-tender notes issued by the Government of the United States.

Mr. COOK moved the previous question upon this resolution.

Mr. BRANDEGEE demanded tellers.

The motion for the previous question was seconded by a vote of 58 to 38.

Mr. BRANDEGEE called for the yeas and nays, saying he wanted to see who was in favor of destroying the National Banks.

The yeas and nays were taken, and resulted in yeas 65, nays 68; so the resolution was rejected.

TAXATION OF GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Mr. ROSS offered the following:

Resolved, That it is the sense of Congress that no more Government bonds shall be issued that are not subject to the same rates of taxation as other bonds.

Mr. THAYER moved to lay the resolution on the table.

Mr. ROSS called for the yeas and nays on that motion, but the House refused to order the yeas and nays and the resolution was laid on the table.

THE WITHDRAWAL OF LEGAL-TENDER CURRENCY.

Mr. BAKER offered the following:

Resolved, That the Committee on Banking and Currency be instructed to report a bill preventing, for some temporary period, the further withdrawal of Legal-tender Currency.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, suggested that the resolution should be modified so as to direct the Committee simply to inquire into the expediency of reporting such a bill.

Mr. MORRILL moved to lay the resolution on the table.

The question was taken by yeas and nays, and resulted in yeas 88, nays 58; so the resolution was laid on the table.

RECONSTRUCTION.

Mr. MOULTON offered a resolution directing the Committee on Territories to inquire into the expediency of inviting and authorizing loyal citizens of the United States residing in the districts of country recently in rebellion, excepting Tennessee, to form constitutional State Governments, and to provide for the restoration of such States to all the rights of States in the American Union.

Mr. BINGHAM made the point of order that the resolution must go to the Committee on Reconstruction.

He wanted to know how many instructors were to be appointed.

The Speaker sustained the point of order, and the resolution was accordingly referred to the Committee on Reconstruction.

THE MARINE HOSPITAL AT CHICAGO.

On motion of Mr. WENTWORTH the Secretary of the Treasury was directed to communicate the progress made in the erection of the new Marine Hospital at Chicago, and the Secretary of War was also directed to report what disposition had been made of the money appropriated for the improvement of Chicago harbor at the last session.

NAVAL AFFAIRS.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, introduced a joint resolution authorizing the President to nominate and, with the advice and consent of the Senate, to appoint Lieut. Commander S. L. BRENAS to the active list of the navy, with the rank to which he may be entitled. Referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also a bill to fix the compensation of the officers of the revenue and cutter service. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

On motion of Mr. INGERSOLL the District of Columbia Committee was instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing by law for a special election to be held in Washington for the election of City Treasurer and Auditor.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

Mr. BROMWELL offered a resolution looking to the better ventilation of the House of Representatives, which, at the suggestion of Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, he amended so as to direct the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds to inquire into the expediency of removing the restaurant from the basement of the Capitol. Adopted.

ACCESS TO THE POSTMASTER-GENERAL'S PAPERS.

Mr. FARNSWORTH introduced a joint resolution making it the duty of the Postmaster-General to allow Senators and Representatives to examine all papers and recommendations for office appertaining to Postmasters, Post-offices, and other postal masters in the several States and Congressional Districts. He moved the previous question.

Mr. ASHL

HOLIDAY PUBLICATIONS.

A Run Through the Book-Stores—Elegant Illustrated Volumes—American and Foreign Books for Young and Old.

A glance at the advertisements of the enterprising publishers whose enticing announcements have occupied so large a space in the columns of the TIMES during the last few weeks, must have satisfied every lover of literature of a fact which it only needs a casual glance at the the shelves and tables of our booksellers to prove,—that the trade were never before so thoroughly prepared to respond to any demand that the exigencies of the Holiday season now so close at hand, may make upon them. Books of all kinds and prices, adapted to suit all tastes, are everywhere to be found in almost unlimited quantities. There are toy books with illustrations so brilliantly illuminated that it dazzles one to look at them, and others so fastidiously printed as to suggest the idea that they were prepared for children of older growth; there are, as there have always been heretofore, standard editions of standard authors, both American and English; there are gift books, (few in number, it must be acknowledged,) written by American authors, illustrated by American artists, and printed upon American presses, which do not acknowledge inferiority to similar foreign productions; and there are everywhere, in quantities never before equaled, superb volumes of English manufacture which are a feast to the eye, and fit to be made a present to a prince. Thus far this season purchasers have not shown that quick appreciation which they have heretofore manifested of the efforts of their friends, the publishers, to anticipate their wants. Apparently, they have been fearing that crisis which the croakers have so persistently predicted, but which seems to be as far off now as it was four or five years ago, when these same gloomy prophecies were so often repeated. Whenever the crash may come, however, it is certain that it cannot catch us before the Holidays, and in the interest of those who have always looked forward to Christmas as sure to restock their centre tables with elegant books, or their libraries with standard volumes which it seems almost an extravagance to buy at any other season of the year, we urge purchasers to bestir themselves and take advantage of the present opportunity to procure the coveted works. The tide of foreign publications has been flowing in steadily upon us during the last year or two until it bids fair to become a deluge, and it is impossible to predict what measures Congress may be persuaded to adopt before another Holiday season comes around to prevent English book-makers from taking the bread out of the mouths of our own printers, binders, artists and authors. Whatever action may be taken, it is certain that it will not make the sumptuously elegant editions of foreign works any cheaper than they are at present, and it is but prudent, therefore, to take advantage of this emergency. A hasty run through the book-stores and a casual glance at some of the works to be found there, will perhaps suggest to those who do not care to make the round themselves, where they will be most likely to have their tastes suited, unless, indeed, this hasty rehearsal should so perplex them that they conclude to stay at home out of regard to the purchasing power of their pockets.

Every book fancier knows so well where to find the APPLETONS, that it seems useless to give their place of business, which is at Nos. 443 and 445 Broadway. A multiplicity of superb gift-books which they offer it is really difficult to individualize. Of their foreign importations the most prominent is that sumptuous volume, *The Life of Man Symbolized by the Months of the Year*, which is, perhaps, more elaborately and carefully finished in all its details than any work produced the present season. Then, too, there are to be found at this same establishment four elegant quarto volumes containing numerous fine, full-page steel engravings after paintings selected respectively from the galleries of Vienna, Munich, Dresden and Berlin; also, *Half Hours with the Best French Authors*—a royal octavo volume, which presents translations from some of the most celebrated writers of that nationality, and is illustrated with thirty large, full-page engravings from designs by EMILE BAYARD. The public have been indebted to the Messrs. APPLETON during the past year for the reissue here of the handsome English editions of several important works upon natural history, including, for instance, BERTRAM'S *Harvest of the Sea*, HARTWIG'S *Harmonies of Nature*, &c., &c. Geology and botany are represented respectively by FIGUIER'S *World Before the Deluge* and *The Vegetable World*, the last of which works has just been brought ont here. All of DORE'S works, —the Bible, Dante, *Don Quixote* and MILTON'S *Paradise Lost*; every foreign publication, in short, which is worth having may be found on the shelves or tables of this extensive establishment. No strictly American works have been brought out this year by the Messrs. APPLETON, but there are several new editions of their former publications which deserve prominent mention. The *New American Cyclopædia* is one of the most valuable and useful gifts which can be made to any one who has a library, and the *Annual Cyclopœdia* should be named in connection with it. The new edition of DANA'S *Household Book of Poetry*, with the additions from recent authors, easily holds its place as the most complete collection of the kind extant, and as a companion volume to it we have a new edition of *Christian Ballads*, by Bishop COXE. CHARLES and MARY COWDEN CLARKE'S *Shakespeare* still holds its acknowledged position as one of the very best editions of the works of the great bard. That solace for hen-pecked husbands, *Mrs. Caudle's Curtain Lectures*, of which a very handsome edition has just been issued, and a delightful book for the juveniles, *Alice's Adventures in Wonderland*, illustrated by TENNIEL, should not be overlooked amid the more ambitious volumes of which the few we have named are but representatives. Those who have been accustomed to frequent the establishment of the APPLETONS, do not need an introduction to "Father" PARS, as he is affectionately called, but those who may become bewildered among the superfluity of literary riches, with which they will be surrounded at this famous centre, will find him a safe counselor in their perplexities.

The presses of HARPER & BROTHERS (Franklin square) have been at work as busily as ever during the year, and every one should possess himself of a catalogue of their publications before commencing his purchases. Among their standard publications may be named MOTLEY'S *Dutch Republic and United Netherlands;* the works of GEO. WILLIAM CURTIS, and among books of travel DOOLITTLE'S *China*, HALL'S *Arctic Researches*, a new and elegant edition of which has just been published; LIVINGSTONE'S *Zambesi;* THOMPSON'S *Land and the Book;* VAMBERY'S *Central Asia*, &c., &c. NAPOLEON'S *Life of Cæsar* should not be forgotten, and the *Pictorial History of the Rebellion*, compiled by Dr. GUERNSEY and Mr. ALDEN, which is truly valuable as a careful, accurate, succinct and impartial record of the events of the war, would prove an acceptable gift to many. No more instructive or entertaining work can be put into the hands of the young than WOOD'S *Homes Without Hands*, and the temporary happiness of every child who may receive LABOULAYE'S delightful *Fairy Book* will be assured. Among the standard publications, again, are *Poets of the Nineteenth Century and Goldsmith's Poetical Works.* COLERIDGE, too, will be found to contain as much learning and wisdom as ever, and the admirers of CARLYLE will undoubtedly gladly receive as a gift his *History of Frederick the Great.* Whoever wishes to live in the memory of a friend until another holiday season comes, need only present him with a year's subscription to those unfailing sources of entertainment and amusement, *Harper's Monthly* or *Harper's Weekly.*

Returning to Broadway the establishment of Messrs. CHARLES SCRIBNER & Co. (No. 654) first calls for attention. In obedience to the popular demand for foreign books this enterprising firm has made a specialty of this branch of its business the present season, and it has been fortunate in having as its representative abroad one of the partners in the foreign branch of the firm, Mr. CHARLES WELFORD, who unites to a thorough and accurate knowledge of books, unfailing judgment and critical taste. Messrs. SCRIBNER & Co. have imported a large supply of DORE'S *Milton*, which will undoubtedly be received as one of the most acceptable of the productions of this remarkable artist by many who may desire to include in their collections at least one of the works illustrated by his pencil. The same firm also has all of DORE'S works, and it was hoped that TENNYSON'S *Elaine*, with his illustrations, would be received in time for for the Holidays, but it has not yet come to hand. Prominent among the other foreign publications to be found here is a superb edition of *Bishop Heber's Hymns.* One hundred new designs, including some wood engravings finer than those in any of this year's illustrated works, with ornamental borders, vignettes, &c., all according completely with the spirit of the hymns, ornament the volume, which will undoubtedly be one of the most popular gift-books of the season. Another elegant volume is *Gems from the Poets*, a quarto, which is embellished with thirty plates, printed in colors. Of these two volumes Messrs. SCRIBNER & Co. have the exclusive right of sale to the trade in this country. The following works, the elegance and intrinsic excellence of which call for detailed notice, we can only mention by their titles, premising that the illustrations consist of carefully-selected photographs: *The Great Works of Raphael; The Master-Pieces of Mulready; The Choicest of Rembrant's Etchings; The Ruins of Pompeii*, and *Summer Scenes*, by BIRKET FOSTER. *The Hand-book of Illumination* and *Beautiful-Leaved Plants* are also superb volumes. The only strictly American gift-book produced the present year by this firm is that unique and elegant folio, *Floral Belles*, by Mrs. BADGER, which we have already noticed at length. It contains sixteen pictures of flowers, all colored by hand, and with most surprising skill and fidelity to nature. A handsome edition of BURN'S *Cotter's Saturday Night*, illustrated by CHAPMAN; a new edition of *Folk Songs*, containing 250 additional pages, and a new illustrated edition of *Bitter Sweet*, with a portrait of Dr. HOLLAND, are among the holiday publications of SCRIBNER & Co. Among their standard works, FROUDE'S *England* and LANGE'S *Commentary* should not be overlooked by those who wish to make truly valuable presents. Their magazine, *Hours at Home*, has also won for itself a high position and wide popularity, and would make a welcome monthly visitor in any family. PERCE'S Magnetic Globes are not only pretty as toys; they are useful helps in explaining the form of the earth, and the different phenomena connected therewith, and will prove unique and valuable presents.

Although Messrs. TICKNOR & FIELDS may make their books in Boston, they find New-York the best place to sell them, and their establishment at No. 63 Bleecker-street, into which they were compelled to move last May from their more contracted quarters on Broadway, has become the favorite resort of the lovers of elegant literature; and certainly the list of writers, native and foreign, who have chosen this house as their medium for communicating with the public form as brilliant a catalogue as is anywhere to be found. LONGFELLOW, WHITTIER, HAWTHORNE, EMERSON, LOWELL, HOLMES, TENNYSON, DE QUINCY and BROWNING are a few of the more prominent whose works catch the eye in a glance around the well-arranged shelves. The chief aim of Messrs. TICKNOR & FIELDS is to make this store the depot of handsome editions of their publications, and the enterprise which they have exhibited in producing those exquisite illustrated editions of WHITTIER'S *Maud Muller*, LONGFELLOW'S *Evangeline* and *Flower de Luce*, and LOWELL'S *Sir Launfal* deserves the most generous encouragement. In spite of the carping of captious critics, who feel bound to depreciate everything which does not bear the imprint of some foreign publisher, these handsome volumes are received as marking an epoch in American book-craft, as is proved by the fact of their large sale in spite of the heavy importation of illustrated English works with which they have come into competition. A new and handsome uniform edition of LONGFELLOW'S works has lately been issued by Messrs. TICKNOR & FIELDS, and they also make a specialty of TENNYSON'S poems in separate volumes and in all styles of binding as well as in uniform editions. Although they have nothing but their own publications on sale, a list of holiday gifts could be made up from these alone which could not fail to please the most fastidious. Subscriptions for their periodicals—the venerable, but vigorous, *North American*, the *Atlantic* and *Young Folks* and *Every Saturday* are received at the Bleecker-street headquarters, and MARSHALL'S masterly and lifelike steel engraving of Mr. LINCOLN is also published there, although it is sold only through agents. Those who wish to procure it will doubtless have their wishes promptly attended to if they will send their address to Messrs. TICKNOR & FIELDS.

The "Riverside editions" of the standard authors, both American and foreign, have gained a deserved reputation for their accurate typography and general elegance, and all book purchasers hardly need to be reminded that they are issued by Messrs. HURD & HOUGHTON, No. 459 Broome-street. The firm has, for the last year or two, devoted itself exclusively to the wholesale trade; but their publications can, of course, be procured of any bookseller. MACAULAY'S essays, bearing their imprint, long ago found its way to the libraries of nearly all admirers of this great master, and a few months since Messrs. HURD & HOUGHTON brought out an edition of the *History of England*, in six volumes. In a few weeks MACAULAY'S poems will complete this uniform series, which must supersedeall others. It is useless to enumerate the other standard works produced by this well-known house, which have been longer before the public. First among their miscellaneous works, especially adapted to the season, is *Watts' Divine and Moral Songs for Children.* This is properly an English production throughout, and was first introduced last year, but too late for the holiday trade. Its illustrations are exquisite in respect of design and finish. *Dickens' Christmas Books* is a handsome volume in itself, and its attractiveness is enhanced by DARLEY'S illustrations. Among the works produced this Fall by Messrs. HURD & HOUGHTON are Miss ALICE CARY'S *Ballads, Lyrics and Hymns; Christmas in England*, comprising selections from IRVING'S Sketch-Book, very handsomely illustrated, and a series of very tasteful volumes in crown octavo, under the general designation of "The Riverside Classics," but three of which are published as yet: *Picciola*, illustrated by FLAMENG; *Lalla Rookh*, illustrated by TENNIEL, and *Milton's Paradise Lost.* These are printed in very clear type, and are ornamented with head and tail pieces specially engraved for them. Messrs. HURD & HOUGHTON'S catalogue comprises a number of juvenile publications, the most attractive of which are those illustrated by STEPHENS. *The Riverside Magazine*, the first number of which is nearly ready, bids fair to be emphatically the Children's Magazine.

Mr. GEORGE P. PUTNAM, who was some months ago relieved of his duties as Collector of Internal Revenue of the Eighth District, instead of running for Congress, concluded to return to the business in which he was formerly so widely popular, and, having associated with him his son, Mr. G. H. PUTNAM, has opened an establishment at No. 661 Broadway, opposite Bond-street. He will there resume, after January 1, the publication of the works of IRVING and BAYARD TAYLOR, and now offers his services to private individuals and literary associations generally in the selection of libraries or parts of libraries. He will purchase for them, at club rates, any number of books, from one volume to five thousand volumes, giving them the benefit of liberal discounts according to the quantities ordered. Any of the ornamental or presentation books may also be procured through this agency. Mr. PUTNAM will be welcomed back to his old occupation by troops of friends, and very many who have not the time or opportunity to look after such matters will doubtless avail themselves of his thorough knowledge of books and his well known business liberality to replenish their libraries.

Besides many standard publications, such as *Milman's Latin Christianity*, HALLAM'S works and *Macaulay's Essays* and *Histories*, the list of Messrs. SHELDON & Co., Nos. 498 and 500 Broadway, includes some of the most widely popular works ever issued in this country. There are, for instance, SPURGEON'S sermons and miscellaneous productions, over 300,000 copies of which have actually been sold; MARION HARLAND'S novels, *Alone*, *Sunnybank*, &c., &c. It is not generally remembered that Messrs. SHELDON & Co. were the publishers of EDWARD EVERETT'S *Life of Washington.* Their stock is particularly rich in juvenile publications, of which *Rollo's Tour in Europe* and ABBOTT'S *American History* retain all their old popularity, and it is hardly an exaggeration to say that they sell minor juvenile books by the cord. A visit to their spacious and well-ordered establishment will well repay those who wish to inspect the machinery of a large publishing house, and whoever goes there will not leave without taking away something for holiday gifts.

The establishment of W. J. WIDDLETON, No. 17 Mercer-street, near Howard, is rather out of the current of Broadway trade; but a choice variety of standard and belles-lettres books may be found there—for instance, HALLAM'S complete works; *Burton's Anatomy of Melancholy*, which is unsurpassed for beauty of mechanical execution, and the works of EDGAR A. POE. Mr. WIDDLETON has also lately published the revised edition of *Milman's History of Christianity.*

Messrs. LEYPOLDT & HOLT, No. 451 Broome-street, have produced nothing with special reference to the Holiday trade, but they are the agents for the very convenient Tauchnitz editions which enjoy a world-wide popularity and include the works of nearly all the standard writers—MACAULAY, DICKENS, THACKERAY, Miss BRONTE, &c., &c.

Religious books are the specialty of Mr. M. W. DODD, No. 506 Broadway, and it should not be forgotton that he is the American publisher of the very popular works by the author of *Chronicles of the Schönberg-Cotta Family*, (Mrs. CHARLES.) Her last work, *The Draytons and the Davenants*, which was noticed in our columns a few days since, is one of the best of her productions, and with the four or five volumes previously issued, make up a library which will entertain old and young alike, while they will teach the latter more history than they will be likely to learn in months of study. A volume of poems by Mrs. CHARLES has also just been issued by Mr. DODD.

At the store of Mr. A. D. F. RANDOLPH, No. 770 Broadway, sober-minded people will also find precisely the variety of books which they would like to give their friends. Evidence of Mr. RANDOLPH'S unexceptionable taste and of his appreciation of the wants of the season, is given in a handsome volume of poetry called *Heavenward, a collection of Hymns and Poems of Consolation*, and also in the arrangement in a muslin case of four very pretty little volumes, which he has issued during the last few months. These are *Pearls of Thought; The Shadow of the Rock; Hymns for the Church on Earth* and *Ore from Precious Stones*, which are together very appropriately called *Helps for the Quiet Hour.*

The list of Mr. JAMES MILLER (No. 522 Broadway) comprises a number of works well adapted for holiday gifts, and among them are several which parents may put in the hands of their children with the assurance that the hearts of the juveniles will be gladdened. First of all should be named *Poems of Childhood*, by ELIZABETH BARRETT BROWNING. This is beautifully illustrated by HENNESSY & TINWAITES, and is in every respect handsomely produced. Another of Mr. MILLER'S publications is *What the Moon Saw and Other Tales*, by HANS C. ANDERSEN. His other juvenile publications are generally above the average of productions of this class.

Mr. G. W. CARLETON has lately removed from his old stand to No. 499 Broadway. His miscellaneous publications are so numerous that it is impossible to keep track of them. *St. Elmo*, Miss EVANS' novel, is the latest of his publications, and the demand for it is said to be very large. *Our Artist in Peru* and a handsomely illustrated edition of *Culprit Fay* are the only gift books which Mr. CARLETON offers, but they are very attractive, and that first named is exceedingly amusing.

The very fine edition of *Æsop's Fables*, with Mr. STEPHENS' characteristic illustrations, published by EDWARD H. WEED, No. 24 Vesey-street, is one of the handsomest books of the season. The designs, which are lithographed by Mr. JULIUS BIEN, are superior to anything of the kind ever executed in this country, and the printing of the letter press by Mr. FRANKLIN is artistic throughout. There may also be found at the same place two volumes of proof impressions of STEPHENS' cartoons, originally drawn to accompany the *Nursery Rhymes.* Only 100 copies of this have been printed.

Mr. WALTER LOW, No. 593 Broadway, has all DORE'S illustrated works, and is also agent for all the publications of the well-known London house, Messrs. CASSELL, PETER & GALPIN, who produce some of the most luxuriantly elegant works issued in England.

Messrs. F. J. HUNTINGTON & Co., No. 459 Broome-street, have a limited number of that handsome publication of last year—*A Festival of Song*—still remaining, and in harmony with it is the *Golden Leaf Series of American and British Poets*, in four beautifully-printed duodecimo volumes.

HEADLEY'S lives of our great Generals, for the young, with his biographies of other noted characters, can be procured at W. H. APPLETON'S, Nos. 92 and 94 Grand-street. The same publisher also reproduces a work which was formerly a great favorite, *Mrs. Jameson's Characteristics of Women.*

The specialty of Messrs. FOWLER & WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, is well understood, but this firm publishes some works upon other subjects than phrenology which will be found desirable for gifts.

Messrs. DICK & FITZGERALD, No. 18 Ann-street, publish a large variety of works instructing old and young how to amuse themselves rationally, during these winter evenings,

We can only mention briefly a few of the publishers not yet alluded to who are exerting themselves to be ready to meet the demands of the public. The well-known publisher of military works, Mr. D. VAN NOSTRAND, No. 192 Broadway, since the close of the war, has beaten his plowshares into pruning-hooks, and offers a large variety of elegant gift books as well as that *omnium gatherum* of war literature, the *Rebellion Record.* Messrs. STRAHAN & Co., No. 189 Grand-street, publish those excellent periodicals, *Good Words* and *Sunday Magazine*, and their list of books includes many standard works very tastefully produced. D. H. FRANCIS, No. 506 Broadway, is agent for numerous elegant works, and also publishes, in conjunction with SCRIBNER & Co., *Collier's Account of Rare Books.* H. B. DURAND, No. 11 Bible House, offers a variety of religious works, and JOHN WILEY & SON, No. 535 Broadway, are agents for the Cambridge (Eng.) Bible Warehouse, and also have a large assortment of juvenile publications. The London Printing and Publishing Company, No. 12 West Fourth-street, has some works which are not to be found elsewhere.

By way of supplementing a gift of books to the young folks, nothing could be more appropriate for the family circle than the very novel and ingenious game of "Martelle," just issued by RICHARDSON & Co., No. 540 Broadway. It unites some of the leading and most attractive characteristics of billiards, ten-pins and croquet and is produced in such handsome form with its combinations of green cloth, black walnut, ebony mallets, and balls of ivory that it will be an ornament in any room while it is not at all cumbersome.

The American News Company, No. 121 Nassau-street, have published several notable books during the year; Among them Mr. RICHARD GRANT WHITE'S *Poetry of the War.* They have imported and have for sale a very tasteful edition of the "British Poets" in twelve volumes, but their specialty is the furnishing any pamphlet, newspaper, periodical or book that may be ordered through their connections, which extend to all parts of the country. "The Magic Fan" is a very entertaining story which they have just produced.

— An excellent Christmas number of the *Catholic World* has just been published. The contents comprise an unusual variety, embracing full twenty-nine articles, of which sixteen are original contributions, and three are translations. Christmas literature, in poetry and prose, is well represented in the current issue of this deserving periodical, which is designed to constitute the initial number for the year 1867. LAWRENCE KEHOE, No. 145 Nassau-street, is the publisher.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—DEC. 17, 1866

$3,000	U. S. 6s, '81...C.	112	100	Pac. Mail S. Co.	170½
5	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '62	107½	50	Stonington R.	100
7,000	do.	107½	900	Reading R.	111
30,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '64	106	1,000	do.	111¼
12,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '65		200	Mich. Cen. R.	112½
	New Issue	108½	100	do.	112¾
4,000	Tr. Notes, 7.3-10s.		100	do.	112¾
	First Ser.	105¼	1850	M. S. & N. I.	82½
50,000	do. 2d Ser.	105¾	200	do.	b10 82½
3,000	do.	105	200	do.	82¾
10,000	City 6s, '87	101	100	Ill. Cen. R.	118
2,000	Tenn. 6s, N.	69½	500	Cleve. & Pitts.	91¼
21,000	do.	69	300	do.	91½
4,000	Mo. 6s, issued to Pacific R.	91½	200	do.	91¾
16,000	Missouri 6s.	91¾	100	Chi. & N. W.	54¼
5,000	N. Car. 6s.	52	100	do.	b5 54½
10,000	Ohio & M. Cer.	2½	100	do.	b5 54½
10,000	do.	2½	100	Chi. & N. W. P.	118½
5,000	Ohio & M. 1st.	92½	1500	do.	70¼
3,000	N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83.	95	2000	do.	s10 79½
1,200	B., N. Y. & E. 1st M	93	2000	do.	b30 79½
20,000	Mich. So. & N. I. 6s	93½	100	do.	s30 79½
3,000	To. & W. 1st M. Ex	92	200	Clev. & Tol. R.	113¾
1,000	Alt. & T. H. 2d P.	81	300	Chic. & R. I.	105
4,000	Chi. & N. W. 1st M	86½	1000	do.	104¾
2,000	C. & P. I. & P. 7s	95	200	do.	s10 105
50	Cen. N. Bank	110¾	200	Mil. & St. P.	51¾
10	Fourth N. Bk.	112½	100	Mil. & St. P. Pr.	67
50	Del. & Hud. Canal.	154	100	do.	s60 68
400	Wilks. Coal.	6	100	do.	68
200	West. U. Tel.	49¼	40	Chic., B. & Q.	130¾
100	do.	49¾	20	Mil. & P. D. C. 1st Pr.	88½
100	Atlantic S. S. Co.	107	75	P., Ft. W. & C.	106¾
300	do.	107½	100	do.	b30 106¾
300	Union Nav. Co.	105¾	200	do.	106¾
600	Bos. Water P.	29¾	300	do.	106¾
200	Adams Ex. Co.	63	100	do.	70¾
20	do.	63	200	do.	106¾
100	do.	62½	2000	do.	107
3	Amer. Ex. Co	75	200	do.	s10 107
500	N. Y. Central.	111¾	100	Alt. & T. H.	41
50	do.	111¾	100	Chic. & G. E.	34
800	Erie Railroad.	73¼	100	do.	s30 32½
1700	do.	73	100	H. & St. J.	29
1100	do.	73¼			

1 O'CLOCK BOARD.

10,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '65		800	Erie R.	73½
	New Issue	108½	300	do.	73¾
50,000	Tr. Notes, 7.3-10s		100	do.	s30 73¾
	Sec. Ser.	105¼	300	M. S. & N. I. R	82¾
1,000	Mo. St. 6s	91¼	100	do.	s3 82¾
100	Cum. Coal P.	65½	500	Chic. & N. W.	54¾
200	West. U. Tel.	49	400	do.	54¾
	5 West. U. Tel. Rus. Extension.	95¾	1000	Reading R.	111¾
100	At. Mail St. C.	10½	1550	do.	79¾
200	Wilkes. Coal.	63	200	Clev. & Tol	113¾
300	N. Y. Cen.	111¾	100	Tol., W. & W.	b30 45
400	Mil. & St. P. Pr.	67¾	100	P., F. W. & C.	107
			600	Mil. & St. P.	52

2½ O'CLOCK BOARD.

10,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '65	106¼	400	Reading R.	111¾
2,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '65 New issue	108¾	40	Clev. & Pitts R	90
4,000	T. Notes, 7.3-10s, Sec. Ser.	105¼	200	Mil. & St. P.	52¾
2,000	Tenn. 6s. x-c	69½	100	Mil. & St. P. Pr.	68¾
2,000	Tenn. St. 6s. N.	69	800	Chic. & N. W.	54¼
10,000	do.	69¼	200	do.	s5 54¼
3,000	do.	69¾	100	do.	54¼
4,000	Mo. State 6s.	92	44	do.	54¾
100	At. M. S. S. Co.	b10 109	20	Chic. R. I.	105¾
100	N. Y. Cen.	111¾	300	P. F. W. & C.	107
1000	Erie Railroad.	73¾	300	do.	107¾
1100	do.	73¾	100	do.	107¾
100	Erie R. Pr.	85¼	100	T., W. & W. R	44¾
200	Mich. S. & N. I.	82¾	100	do.	b3 44¾
600	do.	82½			

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

100	Union Nav.	104¾	1400	Reading R.	c 110¾
200	do.	105	50	do.	110¾
100	do.	105¼	400	do.	110¾
200	do.	105¼	50	do.	b10 110¾
100	do.	105¾	400	do.	c 110¾
100	N. Y. Cen.	112	200	do.	b10 111
100	do.	111¾	400	do.	b3 111
100	do.	111¾	900	Chi. & N. W.	54¾
200	do.	b3 111¾	800	do.	54¾
1-00	Erie Railroad.	73	900	do.	c 54¾
600	do.	72¾	400	do.	s3 54¾
1200	do.	73	800	do.	b3 54¾
300	do.	b10 73¼	200	do.	c 53¾
500	do.	72¾	1400	do.	54¾
800	do.	s3 73¼	600	do.	b3 54¾
600	M. S. & N. I.	c 82¾	600	Chi. R. I. & P.	104¾
500	do.	82¾	800	do.	104¾
400	do.	c 82¾	800	do.	105
200	do.	b5 82¾	100	do.	b10 105
800	do.	s3 82¾	100	do.	b30 105¼
500	do.	b5 82¾	900	do.	105¼
1500	do.	s3 82¾	900	Chic. & N. W. Pr.	79¾
300	do.	b10 82½	600	do.	b30 79¾
800	do.	b3 82¾	200	do.	79¾
200	Clev. & P. R.	91¾	700	do.	b3 79¾
400	do.	b3 91¾	1100	do.	79¾
400	do.	s3 91¾	1200	do.	s3 79¾
200	do.	c 91¾	2200	do.	s3 79¾
500	Clev. & Tol. R.	b3 113¾	400	do.	b5 79¾
800	P., F. W. & C.	x-d 106¾			

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

100	Canton Co.	s30 45¾	1200	Clev. & Pitts.	91¾
100	Mariposa Pref.	31¾	900	do.	91¾
300	Union Nav. Co.	103¾	500	do.	s10 91¾
100	do.	103¾	800	do.	s5 91¾
100	do.	s3 105½	1200	do.	91¾
100	do.	105¾	800	Clev. & Tol	114
100	N. Y. Cen.	111¾	600	do.	114¼
800	Erie R.	73¾	600	do.	114¼
400	do.	b3 73¾	500	do.	b3 114¾
1200	do.	73¾	400	Chi., R. I. & P.	105¾
300	do.	b3 73¾	200	do.	105¾
800	Reading R.	111¾	100	do.	b3 105¾
200	do.	b10 111¾	300	do.	b3 105¾
500	do.	111¾	1200	Chic. & N. W.	54¾
400	do.	b3 111¾	900	do.	s3 54¾
300	do.	b3 111¾	500	do.	b3 54¾
600	Erie R.	73¾	200	do.	b30 55
800	do.	73¾	200	do.	s3 54¾
1800	do.	73¾	200	do.	s5 79¾
900	do.	s3 82¾	900	do.	b3 79¾
400	do.	b10 83	300	do.	s3 79¾
1100	do.	b3 83	600	P., Ft. W. & C.	107
400	do.	b5 83	500	do.	106¾
300	do.	s10 82¾	400	do.	s3 106¾

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

200	West. U. Tel.	49¾	1200	Cleve. & Tol	114¾
300	N. Y. Cen.	111¾	400	do.	b3 114¾
100	do.	s10 111¾	200	Chi., R. I. & P.	104¾
100	do.	b3 111¾	200	do.	104¾
600	Erie R.	73	100	Union Nav. Co.	105¾
800	do.	73¾	100	do.	105¾
200	do.	b10 73¾	1800	Chi. & N. W.	54¾
300	do.	s3 73¾	800	do.	s3 54¾
100	Reading R.	111¾	500	do.	b3 54¾
300	do.	111¾	200	do.	b10 54¾
300	do.	b3 111¾	900	do.	b3 54¾
200	Tol., W. & W.	44¾	2200	Chic. & N. W. P.	79¾
300	M. So. & N. I.	82¾	100	do.	s30 78
200	do.	b10 82¾	800	do.	s3 79¾
100	do.	b3 82¾	500	do.	b5 79¾
200	do.	82¾	400	do.	s3 79¾
600	Clev. & Pitts.	91¾	600	do.	b10 79¾
500	do.	b3 91¾	600	P., F. W. & C.	x-d 107
400	do.	b3 91			

MONDAY, Dec. 17—P. M.

The weekly averages of the associated Local and National Banks in the Clearing-house of this City, for the week ending Saturday last, Dec. 15, compare as follows with the previous week, and with the corresponding week last year; to which we add the specie and currency balances in the New-York office of the United States Treasury at these dates, respectively:

Decrease in Loans	$2,107,697
Decrease in Specie	590,850
Increase in other Legal-Tenders	3,047,452
Increase in Deposits	2,731,449
Increase in Circulation	3,062

	Dec. 14, 1865.	Dec. 15, 1866.	Dec. 8, 1866.
National Cap'l.	$71,207,700	$74,007,700	$74,007,700
Local Capital.	9,478,500	9,262,500	9,262,500
Total Capital.	$80,686,200	$83,270,200	$83,270,200
Loans	227,814,356	258,452,330	260,320,027
Gold and Gold Notes	16,931,425	13,991,200	14,582,050
Other L. Tend'r	48,887,556	63,934,309	60,946,857
Deposits	190,914,753	206,458,871	209,676,822
Circulation	16,570,613	31,797,653	31,794,656
In Sub-Tres'y.	79,059,332	108,689,176	106,689,404

The Bank return this afternoon shows a more considerable increase in Legal Tender Notes, and also on the Deposit line than was expected on Saturday. The movement is about three millions stronger than on last Monday. The *pro rata* of lawful money to the immediate obligations of the Banks on Deposits and Circulation is, on the present statement, 32¾ ₱ cent. The loans at Bank are two millions and upward less than last Monday, by reason of the diminished demand for money. The general rate at call to the brokers to-day is 6 ₱ cent. Where it stood at 7 ₱ cent. last week it has been voluntarily reduced by lenders, in some instances to 6 ₱ cent. On Government collateral we hear of balances being left at 5 ₱ cent. There is general ease in the market to-day, and it is not improbable that before the new year 5 ₱ cent. interest will be almost, if not quite, as common as 6 ₱ cent. to the brokers. On prime Merchant paper of short date the present quotations are 6¾@7 ₱ cent. There is not a large offering of paper of any description at Bank.

The National Bank circulation reported through the Clearing-house is as follows:

Merchants'	$744,098	Mercantile	$482,264
Mer. Exchange	453,822	Republic	765,383
Commerce	5,743,530	St. Nicholas	756,247
Ocean	800,000	Marine	265,000
Market	531,717	East River	283,500
Park	1,000,000	Second	270,000
Fourth	2,891,422	Continental	550,272
Central	1,646,498	Importers'	504,941
Mechanics'	863,003	Ninth	923,616
New-York	921,948	First	449,459
M. Association	307,360	Am. Exchange	987,689
Metropolitan	1,616,450	Gallatin	498,075
Commonwealth	211,927	Citizens'	140,519
Leather	185,000	Union	449,946
N. America	340,183	Chatham	130,310
Irving	196,750	Shoe & Leather	920,826
Tradesmen's	726,624	Hanover	292,283
Phœnix	292,627	N. Y. Exchange	269,197
Third	796,284	Mechanics & T.	175,000
Butchers & D.	243,803	Atlantic	98,357
Seventh Ward	177,526	Pacific	130,429
Broadway	900,000	Grocers'	83,550
Tenth	911,700	Croton	120,000
Total 46 National Banks			$31,649,146
Total 15 other National and Local Banks			148,509
Total on Clearing-house report, Dec. 8			$31,797,655
On previous report,

Of which Adam Roediger received three hundred and seventy-eight..... 378
Of which there were Blank eight..... 8
And of which there were Scattering five..... 5— 5,836

FIFTEENTH ALDERMANIC DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the office of Alderman of the Fifteenth Aldermanic District was four thousand five hundred and seventy-nine..... 4,579
Of which James O'Brien received two thousand five hundred and forty-two..... 2,543
Of which Christopher Pullman received two thousand and twenty-one..... 2,021
Of which there were blank fourteen..... 14
And of which there were scattering two..... 2— 4,579

SEVENTEENTH ALDERMANIC DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that The whole number of votes given for the office of Alderman of the Seventeenth Aldermanic District was three thousand three hundred and thirty-seven...3,337
Of which John McQuade received one thousand eight hundred and forty-two..... 1,872
Of which Robert C. Brown received one thousand three hundred and fourteen..... 1,314
Of which John Magnire received one hundred and thirty-nine..... 139
Of which there were Blank nine..... 9
And of which there were Scattering three.. 3— 3,337

FOR COUNCILMEN.

FIRST COUNCILMANIC (FOURTH SENATE) DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that The whole number of votes given for the offices of Councilmen of the First Councilmanic (Fourth Senate) District was seventy-four thousand two hundred and eight..... 74,208
Of which Hugh O'Brien received twelve thousand one hundred and forty-nine....12,149
Of which Bryan Reilly received ten thousand four hundred and eighty-seven....10,487
Of which Cornelius Flynn received ten thousand and eleven..... 10,011
Of which John Stacom received nine thousand three hundred and sixty..... 9,360
Of which James Long received eight thousand and twenty-six..... 8,026
Of which Michael Carroll received four thousand nine hundred and twenty-two.. 4,922
Of which James Cherry received four thousand and ninety-one..... 4,091
Of which Hugh A. Rielly received four thousand and twenty-two..... 4,022
Of which Thomas Marron received three thousand six hundred and eighty-eight.. 3,688
Of which Michael Orance received three thousand and forty-nine..... 2,049
Of which Charles H. Patrick received one thousand four hundred and eighty-six.... 1,486
Of which John A. O'Brien received one thousand one hundred and seventy-six.... 1,176
Of which Samuel E. Beckner received four hundred and sixty-seven..... 467
Of which Joseph Ellery received four hundred and fifty-nine..... 459
Of which David Prothero received four hundred and one..... 401
Of which James Mc arthy received twenty. 20
Of which Morris Welch received seventeen. 17
Of which John Miller received five..... 5
Of which Henry Brown received one..... 1
Of which Henry Close received one..... 1
Of which B. Bell received one..... 1
And of which there were blank one hundred and sixty-nine..... 169
And of which there were scattering one hundred and ninety-seven..... 197—74,208

SECOND COUNCILMANIC (FIFTH SENATE) DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that The whole number of votes given for the offices of Councilmen of the Second Councilmanic (Fifth Senate) District was sixty-seven thousand four hundred and fifty-five..... 67,455
Of which William Lamb received seven thousand one hundred and twenty-six.... 7,126
Of which Peter Cahill received six thousand nine hundred and three..... 6,903
Of which James E. McVeany received six thousand six hundred and ninety-five 6,695
Of which William Terhune received five thousand nine hundred and two..... 5,902
Of which Patrick Gibney received five thousand five hundred and ninety-three..... 5,593
Of which William F. Chapman received five thousand three hundred and eighty-nine..... 5,389
Of which John Adams received five thousand three hundred and fifty-six..... 5,3 6
Of which John M. Robertson received five thousand three hundred and seventeen... 5,317
Of which John Flynn received five thousand two hundred and seventy-one..... 5,271
Of which Thomas Leavy received three thousand and seventy-two..... 3,072
Of which Michael Smith received two thousand five hundred and ninety-seven.... 2,561
Of which Michael B. Cox received one thousand seven hundred and seventy..... 1,770
Of which Henry Oberle received one thousand four hundred and thirty-three..... 1,433
Of which John Devlin received one thousand three hundred and sixty-one..... 1,361
Of which Abram E. Dater received six hundred and fifty-one..... 651
Of which R. R. Carpenter received six hundred and thirty-three..... 633
Of which Benjamin F. Otis received five hundred and ninety-three..... 593
Of which James E. Souder received five hundred and eighty-one..... 581
Of which John Van Buren received three hundred and forty-one..... 341
Of which Lewis J. Parker received two hundred and twenty-two..... 222
Of which Dennis Sweeney received one hundred and ninety-two..... 192
Of which Abraham E. Cox re ceived eighty-three..... 83
Of which Harris Bogart received seven..... 7
Of which ——— Cannon received seven..... 7
Of which Edward Costello received two..... 2
Of which H. K. Smith received one..... 1
Of which there were blank one hundred and fifty..... 150
And of which there were scattering two hundred and twenty-two..... 222—67,455

THIRD COUNCILMANIC (SIXTH SENATE) DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that The whole number of votes given for the offices of Councilmen of the Third Councilmanic (Sixth Senate) District was forty-five thousand seven hundred and thirty..... 45,730
Of which Thomas F. Daly received five thousand one hundred and forty-nine.... 5,149
Of which Nicholas Seagar received five thousand one hundred and one..... 5,101
Of which Anthony Hartman received five thousand nine hundred and seventy-eight 5,978
Of which James G. Brinkman received four thousand six hundred and sixty-two..... 4,662
Of which Bernard Kenny received four thousand six hundred and twenty-seven.. 4,627
Of which Jean J. Kehoe received four thousand five hundred and sixty 4,550
Of which Daniel Hoegg received four thousand two hundred and eighty-nine.... 4,289
Of which Joseph Hazell received four thousand one hundred and forty-five..... 4,145
Of which Edward Jackson received three thousand four hundred and ninety-eight. 3,498
Of which Matthew Davis received three thousand four hundred and thirty-five.... 3,435
Of which George Hall received one thousand five hundred and seventy-seven.... 1,577
Of which Dennis Campbell received one thousand and seventeen..... 1,017
Of which John Foster received five hundred and seventy-two..... 572
Of which James J. Carey received five hundred and thirty-five..... 535
Of which Patrick Byrnes received three hundred and eight..... 308
Of which Samuel R. Schmitt received one hundred..... 100
Of which there were blank six..... 6
And of which there were scattering one hundred and seventy-one..... 171—42,720

FOURTH COUNCILMANIC (SEVENTH SENATE) DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass that The whole number of votes given for the offices of Councilmen of the Fourth Councilmanic (Seventh Senate) District was forty-four thousand four hundred and eighteen..... 70,418
Of which John S. Gilmore received five thousand two hundred and forty-seven.. 5,247
Of which John Webber received five thousand one hundred and sixty-four..... 5,164
Of which Thomas Murray received five thousand one hundred and three..... 5,103
Of which Hugh Turner received five thousand and seventy-seven..... 5,077
Of which Walter B. Roberts received five thousand and seventy..... 5,070
Of which Francis F. Reynolds received four thousand nine hundred and sixty-one.. 4,961
Of which James Reily received four thousand nine hundred and forty-three.... 4,943
Of which James Donne ly received four thousand eight hundred and sixty-six.. 4,826
Of which Arthur B. Devein received four thousand seven hundred and ninety-two. 4,792
Of which John Jamison received four thousand six hundred and sixty-five..... 4,665
Of which John Murray received four thousand five hundred fifty-six..... 4,556
Of which George F. Haller received four thousand two hundred sixty-five..... 4,265
Of which John A. Eaton received four thousand..... 4,000
Of which John M. Sullivan received three thousand nine hundred and twenty-four.. 3,924
Of which Owen Geoghegan received three thousand three hundred and ninety-eight..... 3,398
Of which Hugh Merrick received one hundred and seventy-seven..... 127
Of which Charles Donaldson received nineteen..... 19
Of which George H. Weisker received nine. 9
Of which John Reilly received three..... 3
Of which John O'Garra received three..... 3
Of which James Hannan received two..... 2
Of which William C. Higgins received two.. 2
Of which there were blank one hundred and nine..... 109
And of which there were scattering ninety-three..... 93—70,418

FIFTH COUNCILMANIC (EIGHTH SENATE) DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that The whole number of votes given for the offices of Councilmen of the Fifth Councilmanic (Eighth Senate) District was sixty-one thousand two hundred and eighty-three..... 61,283
Of which Henry Murray received five thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight.. 5,878
Of which Francis A. Thomas received five thousand four hundred and eighty-nine.. 5,489
Of which Stephen Roberts received five thousand three hundred and fifty-eight.. 5,358
Of which John Hart received four thousand nine hundred and seventy-one..... 4,971
Of which George W. Cregier received four thousand eight hundred and eighty-eight 4,888
Of which Junus Johnson received four thousand six hundred and thirty-five..... 4,633
Of which Henry C. Perry received four thousand five hundred and fifty-six..... 4,556
Of which Andrew Spence received four thousand three hundred and sixty-one.... 4,361
Of which John F. Ulrich received four thousand two hundred and ninety..... 4,299
Of which John D. Crimmins received four thousand and ten..... 4,010
Of which John W. Bennett received three thousand nine hundred and five..... 3,905
Of which Milnor Imlay received two thousand four hundred and forty-nine..... 2,449
Of which Patrick H. Kearney received two thousand and four..... 2,004
Of which Thomas Nolan received one thousand six hundred and seven..... 1,607
Of which Thomas Maloney received one thousand three hundred and ninety-two.. 1,392
Of which James G. Coffey received one thousand three hundred and thirty-six.... 1,336
Of which there were blank one hundred and sixteen..... 116
And of which there were scattering thirty-eight..... 38 61,283

FOR COMMISSIONERS OF COMMON SCHOOLS.

FIRST SCHOOL DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that The whole number of votes given for the office of Commissioner of Common Schools for the First School District was thirteen thousand and twenty-two.....13,022
Of which Owen Healey received five thousand two hundred and seventy-six..... 5,276
Of which Thomas Bogan received four thousand one hundred and forty-seven..... 4,147
Of which Smith Bloomfield received three thousand five hundred and eight..... 3,508
Of which there were blank twenty..... 20
And of which there were scattering seventy-one..... 71—13,022

SECOND SCHOOL DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass that The whole number of votes given for the office of Commissioner of Common Schools for the Second School District was nine thousand five hundred and fifty-two..... 9,552
Of which Otto H. Coop received four thousand seven hundred and ninety-eight..... 4,798
Of which Phillip F. Smith received four thousand six hundred and eighty-six..... 4,686
Of which there were Blank eleven..... 11
And of which there were Scattering fifty-seven..... 57—9,552

THIRD SCHOOL DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that The whole number of votes given for the office of Commissioner of Common Schools for the Third School District was eight thousand two hundred and forty-six..... 8,246
Of which Benjamin B. Merrill received four thousand one hundred and fifty-six..... 4,156
Of which Jacob C. Bogert received four thousand..... 4,000
Of which there were blank eleven..... 11
And of which there were scattering seventy-nine..... 79— 8,246

FOURTH SCHOOL DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that The whole nunber of votes given for the office of Commissioner of Common Schools for the Fourth School District was nine thousand two hundred and twenty-nine..... 9,229
Of which Samuel P. Patterson received five thousand two hundred and fifteen..... 5,215
Of which James McGovern received three thousand nine hundred and eighty-three. 3,983
Of which Robert Barry received one..... 1
Of which there were blank ten..... 10
And of which there were scattering twenty. 20— 9,229

FIFTH SCHOOL DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass that The whole number of votes given for the office of Commissioner of Common Schools for the Fifth School District was six thousand one hundred and nineteen..... 6,119
Of which William H. Neilson received three thousand six hundred and eleven..... 3,611
Of which Otis D. Swan received two thousand four hundred and twenty..... 2,420
Of which Richard Schell received two..... 2
Of which there were blank thirteen..... 13
And of which there were scattering seventy-three..... 73— 6,119

SIXTH SCHOOL DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass that The whole number of votes given for the office of Commissioner of Common Schools for the Sixth School District was ten thousand seven hundred and forty-eight..... 10,748
Of which Peter H. Jackson received six thousand six hundred and seventeen..... 6,617
Of which James Underhill received four thousand one hundred and two..... 4,102
Of which there were blank seventeen..... 17
And of which there were scattering twelve. 12— 10,748

SEVENTH SCHOOL DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that The whole number of votes given for the office of Commissioner of Common Schools for the Seventh School District was twelve thousand seven hundred and eighty..... 12,780
Of which Richard L. Larremore received eight thousand and fifty-two..... 8,052
Of which Joel W. Hayward received two thousand six hundred and sixty-seven.. 4,667
Of which there were blank thirty-nine..... 39
And of which there were scattering twenty-two..... 23—12,780

FOR TRUSTEES OF COMMON SCHOOLS.

FIRST WARD.

For Full Term.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that The whole number of votes given for the office of Trustee of Common Schools for the First Ward, for full term, was one thousand and seven hundred..... 1,700
Of which John Ulshafer received one thousand four huncred and twenty-eight..... 1,428
Of which Thomas Roche received two hundred and fifty..... 250
And of which there were scattering twenty-two..... 22— 1,700

FIRST WARD.

To Fill Vacancy.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that The whole number of votes given for the office of Trustee of Common Schools for the First Ward, to fill vacancy, was one thousand seven hundred and two. 1,702
Of which David Farrell received one thousand four hundred and twenty-seven..... 1,427
Of which John J. Gilien received two hundred and forty-six..... 246
Of which there were blank two..... 2
And of which there were scattering twenty-seven..... 27— 1,702

SECOND WARD.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that The whole number of votes given for the office of Trustee of Common Schools for the Second Ward was one hundred and ninety-two..... 192
Of which William Colderon received one hundred and seventy-six..... 176
Of which there were blank five..... 5
And of which there were scattering eleven. 11— 192

THIRD WARD.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that The whole number of votes given for the office of Trustee of Common Schools for the Third Ward was four hundred and twenty-eight..... 428
Of which Horatio Howarth received two hundred and twelve..... 212
Of which John A. Currier received two hundred and three..... 203
And of which there were scattering..... 13— 428

FOURTH WARD.

For Full Term.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that The whole number of votes given for the office of Trustee of Common Schools for the Fourth Ward, for full term, was two thousand one hundred and fifty-five..... 2,155
Of which Edward Sweeny received one thousand seven hundred and seventy-eight.. 1,778
Of which Jeremiah Driscoll received one thousand three hundred and sixty-five..... 1,065
And of which there were blank..... 12 —2,155

To Fill Vacancy.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that The whole number of votes given for the office of Trustee of Common Schools for the Fourth Ward, to fill vacancy, was two thousand and eighty-one.. 2,081
Of which Thomas Driscoll received one thousand and fifty-six..... 1,056
Of which William Conway received one thousand..... 1,000
Of which there were blanks eleven..... 11
And of which there were scattering fourteen..... 14 —2,081

FIFTH WARD.

For Full Term.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that The whole number of votes given for the office of Trustee of Common Schools for the Fifth Ward, for full term, was two thousand one hundred and thirty-five..... 2,135
Of which Zimri West received one thousand two hundred and seventy-six..... 1,276
Of which James Healy received eight hundred and fifty-five..... 855
And of which there were blank four..... 4— 2,135

To Fill Vacancy.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that The whole number of votes given for the office of Trustee of Common Schools for the Fifth Ward, to fill vacancy, was two thousand one hundred and nine..... 2,109
Of which William H. Johnston received one thousand two hundred and seventy-eight. 1,278
Of which Patrick J. Carty received eight hundred and twenty-three..... 823
And of which there were Blank eight..... 8— 2,109

SIXTH WARD.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that The whole number of votes given for the office of Trustee of Common Schools for the Sixth Ward was two thousand two hundred and sixty-three..... 2,263
Of which John Jansen received two thousand two hundred and forty-nine..... 2,249
Of which there were blank four..... 4
And of which there were scattering ten..... 10—2,263

SEVENTH WARD.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that The whole number of votes given for the office of Trustee of Common Schools for the Seventh Ward was three thousand three hundred and eighty-six.....3,386
Of which Thomas Shiels received one thousand five hundred and thirty..... 1,530
Of which Richard O'Grady received one hundred and eighty-nine..... 189
Of which Edwin Adams received one hundred and seventy-eight..... 178
Of which there were Blank one..... 1
Of which Charles B. Jarboe received one... 1
Of which Cornelius Dabcock received one.. 1
And of which there were scattering twelve. 12— 3,386

EIGHTH WARD.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that The whole number of votes given for the office of Trustee of Common Schools for the Eighth Ward was three thousand nine hundred and ninety-seven..... 3,997
Of which David Wallace received two thousand six hundred and sixty-three..... 2,663
Of which Francis Fleet received six hundred and ninety-six..... 696
Of which Frederick A. Seymour received six hundred and twenty-three..... 623
And of which there were scattering twenty-one..... 21— 3,997

NINTH WARD.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that The whole number of votes given for the office of Trustee of Common Schools for the Ninth Ward was four thousand five hundred and twenty-eight..... 4,528
Of which James Harrison received two thousand three hundred and twenty..... 2,320
Of which Robert D. Holmes received two thousand one hundred and twenty-seven.. 2,127
Of which there were blank four..... 4
And of which there were scattering seventy-seven..... 77— 4,528

TENTH WARD.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that The whole number of votes given for the office of Trustee of Common Schools for the Tenth Ward was two thousand and thirty-four..... 2,034
Of which William McCaffil received one thousand two hundred and thirty-one.. 1,231
Of which there were blank ten..... 10
And of which there were scattering five..... 5— 2,034

ELEVENTH WARD.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that The whole number of votes given for the office of Trustee of Common Schools for the Eleventh Ward was three thousand nine hundred and forty-six..... 3,946
Of which Cyrus Schoonmaker received one thousand three hundred and thirty-two.. 1,332
Of which there were blank two..... 2
Of which there were blank seventeen..... 17
And of which there were scattering sixty-two..... 62— 3,946

TWELFTH WARD.

For Full Term.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that The whole number of votes given for the office of Trustee of Common Schools for the Twelfth Ward, for full term, was three thousand three hundred and seven..... 3,307
Of which Charles Place received two thousand four hundred and sixty-seven..... 2,467
Of which Joseph Wheatley received eight hundred and thirty-one..... 831
Of which there were blank five..... 5
And of which there were scattering four..... 4— 3,307

To Fill Vacancy.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that The whole number of votes given for the office of Trustee of Common Schools for the Twelfth Ward, to fill vacancy, was three thousand three hundred and fifteen..... 3,315
Of which Lawson N. Fuller received one thousand three hundred and four..... 1,304
Of which Benjamin Moore received eight thousand one hundred and ten..... 1,110
Of which Benjamin Moore received eight hundredand eighty-seven..... 897
And of which there were blank six..... 6
And of which there were scattering eight.. 8— 3,315

THIRTEENTH WARD.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that The whole number of votes given for the office of Trustee of Common Schools for the Thirteenth Ward was two thousand and eleven..... 2,011
Of which Frederick Holstein received eight hundred and thirty-three..... 833
Of which Isaac L. Chadwick received seven hundred and twenty-five..... 725
Of which James G. Laroe received two hundred and fifty-three..... 253
Of which Richard Gerry received one hundred and seventy-four..... 174
Of which there were blank nine..... 9
And of which there were scattering seventeen..... 17 —2,011

FOURTEENTH WARD.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that The whole number of votes given for the office of Trustee of Common Schools for the Fourteenth Ward was two thousand one hundred and eighty-one 2,181
Of which Patrick Brennan received one thousand seven hundred and forty-five.... 1,745
Of which Paul Gaffert received three hundred and thirty-five..... 335
Of which Thomas Keegan received eighty.. 80
Of which there were Blank nine..... 9
And of which there were scattering twelve..... 12— 2,161

FIFTEENTH WARD.

For Full Term.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that The whole number of votes given for the office of Trustee of Common Schools for the Fifteenth Ward, for full term, was one thousand nine hundred and fifty-eight..... 1,958
Of which James D. Oliver received nine hundred and forty-nine..... 949
Of which William M. Allen received nine hundred and forty-seven..... 947
Of which there were bunk six..... 6
And of which there were scattering fifty-six ..... 56— 1,958

To Fill Vacancy.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that The whole numb r of votes given for the office of Trustee of Common Schools for the Fifteenth Ward, to fill vacancy, was fifteen..... 15
Of which John H. Russell received fifteen.. 15— 15

SIXTEENTH WARD.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that The whole number of votes given for the office of Trustee of Common Schools for the Sixteenth Ward was three thousand six hundred and ninety-four..... 3,694
Of which Henry C. Mead received one thousand eight hundred..... 1,800
Of which Samuel S. Constant received one thousand seven hundred and thirty-three 1,733
Of which Patrick Smith received one hundred and fifty..... 150
Of which there were blank two..... 2
And of which there were scattering nine.... 9— 3,694

SEVENTEENTH WARD.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that The whole number of votes given for the office of Trustee of Common Schools for the Seventeenth Ward was five thousand two hundred and thirteen..... 5,213
Of which William Fisher received two thousand nine hundred and ninety..... 2,990
Of which Cornelius Burns received two thousand two hundred and five 2,205
Of which there were blank nine..... 9
And of which there were scattering sixty-nine..... 69— 5,213

EIGHTEENTH WARD.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that The whole number of votes given for the office of Trustee of Common Schools for the eighteenth Ward was four thousand one hundred and seventy-six.....4,176
Of which John N. Hayward received two thousand three hundred and fifty-two.... 2,352
Of which Michael Ryan received one thousand seven hundred and sixty-eight..... 1,768
O. which Samuel B. Ruggles received forty-six..... 46
Of which there were blank six..... 6
And of which there were scattering four..... 4— 4,176

NINETEENTH WARD.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that The whole number of votes given for the office of Trustee of Common Schools for the Nineteenth Ward was four thousand and seven..... 4,007
Of which Thomas McManus received one thousand eight hundred and eight..... 1,808
Of which D. Webster Lee received one thousand seven hundred and eighty-two.. 1,782
Of which John Eagan received three hundred and sixty..... 360
Of which there were blank twenty-four..... 24
And of which there were scattering ..... 33— 4,007

TWENTIETH WARD.

For Full Term.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that The whole number of votes given for the office of Trustee of Common Schools for the Twentieth Ward, for full term, was six thousand two hundred and forty-five..... 6,245
Of which Peter Trainor received four thousand and ninety-three..... 4,093
Of which John F. Williams received two thousand one hundred and thirty-four.... 2,134
Of which there were Blank eight..... 8
And of which there were scattering eight .. 8— 6,245

To Fill Vacancy.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that The whole number of votes given for the office of Trustee of Common Schools for the Twentieth Ward, to fill vacancy, was six thousand two hundred and thirty-four..... 6,234
Of which Frederick Schuetz received two thousand one hundred and sixty-four..... 2,164
Of which Bernard B. Quinn received two thousand one hundred and twenty-eight.. 2,128
Of which Charles E. Hatch received one thousand nine hundred and twenty-five.. 1,925
Of which there were blank thirteen..... 13
And of which there were scattering four.... 4— 6,234

TWENTY-FIRST WARD.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that The whole number of votes given for the office of Trustee of Common Schools for the Twenty-first Ward was four thousand four hundred and sixty-five..... 4,465
Of which Michael Gehegan received two thousand three hundred..... 2,300
Of which Benjamin B. Atterbury received two thousand one hundred and twenty-nine..... 2,129
Of which there were blank ten..... 10
And of which there were scattering twenty-six..... 26— 4,465

TWENTY-SECOND WARD.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that The whole number of votes given for the office of Trustee of Common Schools for the Twenty-second Ward was five thousand four hundred and forty-five..... 5,445
Of which Terence Riley received two thousand one hundred and twenty-one..... 2,121
Of which Joseph Cudlipp received one thousand seven hundred and eighty..... 1,780
Of which Frederick H. Flagg received one thousand four hundred and forty-five.. 1,445
Of which David Clark received sixty..... 60
Of which there were blank twenty-four..... 24
And of which there were scattering five..... 5— 5,445

DECLARATION

OF THE BOARD OF CITY CANVASSERS OF THE City of New-York, having canvassed and estimated the votes given in the several Election Districts of said City, at the Election held on the 4th day of December, 1866, DO HEREBY CERTIFY, DETERMINE AND DECLARE:

COMPTROLLER.

That Richard B. Connolly,
by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Comptroller of the City of New-York.

ALDERMEN.

That John Moore,
by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Alderman of the First Aldermanic District.

That Michael Norton,
by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Alderman of the Third Aldermanic District.

That Eugene Ward,
by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Alderman of the Fifth Aldermanic District.

That William B. White,
by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Alderman of the Seventh Aldermanic District.

That Don Alonzo Cushman,
by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Alderman of the Ninth Aldermanic District.

That John Hardy,
by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Alderman of the Eleventh Aldermanic District.

That James E. Coulter,
by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Alderman of the Thirteenth Aldermanic District.

That James O'Brien,
by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Alderman of the Fifteenth Aldermanic District.

That John McQuade,
by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Alderman of the Seventeenth Aldermanic District.

COUNCILMEN.

That Hugh O'Brien, Cornelius Flynn, Bryan Reilly, John Stacom and James Long

by the greatest number of votes, were duly elected Councilmen of the First Councilmanic (Fourth Senate) District.

That William Lamb, James E. McVeany, Peter Cahkin, William Terhune and Patrick Gibney,

by the greatest number of votes, were duly elected Councilmen of the Second Councilmanic (Fifth Senate) District.

That Thomas F. Daly, Anthony Hartman, Nicholas Segar, James G. Brinkman and Bernard Kenney,

by the greatest number of votes, were duly elected Councilmen of the Third Councilmanic (Sixth Senate) District.

That John S. Gilmore, Thomas Murray, John Webber, Hugh Turner and Walter B. Roberts,

by the greatest number of votes, were duly elected Councilmen of the Fourth Councilmanic (Seventh Senate) District.

That Henry Murray, Stephen Roberts, Francis A. Thomas, John Hart and George W. Cregier,

by the greatest number of votes, were duly elected Councilmen of the Fifth Councilmanic (Eighth Senate) District.

COMMISSIONERS OF COMMON SCHOOLS.

That Owen Healy,
by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Commissioner of Common Schools of the First School District.

That Otto H. Coop,
by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Commissioner of Common Schools of the Second School District.

That Benjamin B. Merrill,
by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Commissioner of Common Schools of the Third School District.

That Samuel P. Patterson,
by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Commissioner of Common Schools of the Fourth School District.

That William H. Neilson,
by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Commissioner of Common Schools of the Fifth School District.

That Peter H. Jackson,
by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Commissioner of Common Schools of the Sixth School District.

That Richard L. Larremore,
by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Commissioner of Common Schools of the Seventh School District.

TRUSTEES OF COMMON SCHOOLS.

That John C. Bailey,
by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Trustee of Common Schools of the First Ward, for full term.

That David Fox,
by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Trustee of Common Schools of the First Ward, to fill vacancy.

That William K. Edgerton,
by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Trustee of Common Schools of the Second Ward.

That Horatio Howarth,
by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Trustee of Common Schools of the Third Ward.

That Edward Sweeny,
by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Trustee of Common Schools of the Fourth Ward, for full term.

That Thomas Driscoll,
by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Trustee of Common Schools of the Fourth Ward, to fill vacancy.

That Zimri West,
by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Trustee of Common Schools of the Fifth Ward, for full term.

That William H. Johnston,
by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Trustee of Common Schools of the Fifth Ward, to fill vacancy.

That James Campbell,
by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Trustee of Common Schools of the Sixth Ward.

That Thomas Shiels,
by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Trustee of Common Schools of the Seventh Ward.

That David Walker,
by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Trustee of Common Schools of the Eighth Ward.

That James Harrison,
by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Trustee of Common Schools of the Ninth Ward.

That William McCaffil,
by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Trustee of Common Schools of the Tenth Ward.

That Theodore Tooker,
by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Trustee of Common Schools of the Eleventh Ward.

That Charles Place,
by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Trustee of Common Schools of the Twelfth Ward, for full term.

That Lawson N. Fuller,
by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Trustee of Common Schools of the Twelfth Ward, to fill vacancy

That Frederick Holstein,
by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Trustee of Common Schools of the Thirteenth Ward.

That Patrick Brennan,
by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Trustee of Common Schools of the Fourteenth Ward.

That James D. Oliver,
by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Trustee of Common Schools of the Fifteenth Ward, for full term.

That John H. Bussell,
by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Trustee of Common Schools of the Fifteenth Ward, to fill vacancy.

That Henry V. Meade,
by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Trustee of Common Schools of the Sixteenth Ward.

That William Fisher,
by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Trustee of Common Schools of the Seventeenth Ward.

That John N. Hayward,
by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Trustee of Common Schools of the Eighteenth Ward.

That Thomas McManus,
by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Trustee of Common Schools of the Nineteenth Ward.

That Peter Trainor,
by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Trustee of Common Schools of the Twentieth Ward, for full term.

That Frederick Schue'z,
by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Trustee of Common Schools of the Twentieth Ward, to fill vacancy.

That Michael Gehegan,
by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Trustee of Common Schools of the Twenty-first Ward.

That Terence Reiley,
by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Trustee of Common Schools of the Twenty-second Ward.

We hereby certify the foregoing statement and declaration to be correct, and executed the same to be attested by the signatures of the Chairman and Secretary of the Board of City Canvassers, the 17th day of December, 1866.

IGNATIUS FLYNN,
Chairman.

D. T. VALENTINE,
Secretary.

{OFFICIAL.}

THE CITY CANVASS.

IN BOARD OF CITY CANVASSERS, }
Dec. 15, 1866. }

Present—Alderman FLYNN, Chairman, and Aldermen Moore, Coman, Norton, McBrien, Shannon, Gedney, Kly, Ryers, Reilly, Loew, Brice, Masterson, Varnum, McGinnis and Van Voorhis—13.

Alderman Ely, from the Committee on Protests, presented the following report:

The Committee on Protests appointed by the Board of City Canvassers to consider the protest of Michael Connolly against receiving or counting any votes for the office of Comptroller of the City of New-York, given on ballots indorsed "*For Comptroller of the City of New-York,*" or of like import, but differing from "*City and County—Controller 6,*" &c., and to whom was referred; also, the several protests received, as presented to the Board by parties interested, during the progress of the canvass, respectfully

REPORT.

That, in accordance with the public announcement of the Chairman of the Board of City Canvassers, made on Monday, December 10, 1866, the Committee assembled in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen on Wednesday, December 12, at 3 P. M.

The protest of Michael Connolly was the first in order, and upon being read, and no person appearing for or on behalf of the protestant, no action was or could be taken by your Committee.

The protest of M. Connelly is hereto annexed, and marked (A.)

The protests of John Flynn, marked (B) and (C,) and of Patrick Gi ney, John J. Kehoe, Terrence Duffy and P. F. Smith, marked respectively (D.) (E.) (F) and (G,) were read, and as no person appeared in behalf of the protestants, except Duffy and Smith, and as no evidence of fraud was presented in either case to substantiate the allegations of the protestants, at this time, no action was or could be taken by legislative committee.

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by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Trustee of Common Schools of the Second Ward.

That Horatio Howarth,
by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Trustee of Common Schools of the Third Ward.

That Edward Sweeny,
by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Trustee of Common Schools of the Fourth Ward, for full term.

That Thomas Driscoll,
by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Trustee of Common Schools of the Fourth Ward, to fill vacancy.

That Zimri West,
by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Trustee of Common Schools of the Fifth Ward, for full term.

That William H. Johnston,
by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Trustee of Common Schools of the Fifth Ward, to fill vacancy.

That James Campbell,
by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Trustee of Common Schools of the Sixth Ward.

That Thomas Shiels,
by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Trustee of Common Schools of

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, DEC. 18, 1866.

Amusements this Evening

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, TO MARRY OR NOT TO MARRY. Characters by Messrs. Lester Wallack, John Gilbert, Charles Fisher, Miss Mary Gannon, Mrs. Vernon, Fanny Morant, &c.

WINTER GARDEN.
Broadway, between Bleecker and Amity sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, Edwin Booth in his grand role of HAMLET.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7½ o'clock, THE MASTER OF RAVENSWOOD. Leading characters by Mr. George Jordan and Miss Rose Eytynge.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, an original and grand spectacular Drama, entitled THE BLACK CROOK.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Broadway, near 8th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, Parisian Fancy Spectacle, CENDRILLON. Characters by Miss Eliza Newton, Mrs. W. Gomersal, Mrs. M. Wilkins, Miss S. Cole, Miss Alicia Mandeville, Miss S. A. Hinckley, Miss Annie Yeamans, Mrs. H. Band, &c.

FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Bayard and Canal sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7½ o'clock. TRUE TO THE CORE; Or, FLASH OF FIRE, and Les Deux Fugitifs. Characters by Miss Fanny Herring, G. L. Fox, and full company.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Canal and Hester sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7 o'clock, GRIFFITH GAUNT and THE MIDDY ASHORE.

GERMAN THALIA THEATRE.
No. 514 Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7½ o'clock, Mr. BOGUMIL DAWISON in his great character of Giramolo, in DES MAHLERS MEISTERSTUECK.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
Montague-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, Italian Oper. CRISPINO E LA COMARE.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
AFTERNOON at 2, DYING FOR LOVE. EVENING at 7½, KAHRI; or THE WOODEN SHOEMAKER. A LARGE COLLECTION OF LIVING WILD ANIMALS. GORDON CUMMING'S COLLECTION. Dwarf, Fat Boy, 200,000 Curiosities.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, Robert Stickney, Mlle. DeBerg and El Nino Eddie. The NEW-YORK CIRCUS TROUPE.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS,
No. 720 Broadway.
THIS EVENING—SONGS, DANCES, BURLESQUES, &c. CHIP OF THE OLD BLOCK, HOTEL D'AFRIQUE, &c.

FIFTH-AVENUE OPERA HOUSE.
Nos. 2 and 4 West 24th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, BUDWORTH'S MINSTRELS. THE MAN IN BLACK, TWO POMPEYS, MANLY ART, &c.

DODWORTH'S HALL,
Broadway, opposite 11th-street.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, M. HARTZ, THE ILLUSIONIST. MIRACULOUS ILLUSIONS.

STUDIO BUILDINGS,
No. 51 West 10th-st.
THIS DAY—EXHIBITION OF FRENCH AND FLEMISH PICTURES.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
Corner Grand and Crosby sts.
THIS EVENING, GREAT MASONIC FAIR in aid of the Hall and Asylum Fund.

PUBLIC HALL,
Corner 23d-st. and Broadway.
THIS DAY and EVENING, GRAND CHARITABLE FAIR, in aid of the maintenance and education of the destitute children of our soldiers and sailors.

ST. STEPHEN'S CHURCH,
28th and 29th sts., between Lexington and 3d avs.
THIS EVENING, GRAND FAIR AND FESTIVAL, with PROMENADE CONCERT.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.
Corner 23d-st. and 4th-av.
THIS DAY AND EVENING, ANNUAL EXHIBITION of the Artist Fund Society.

DERBY FINE ART GALLERY,
No. 625 Broadway.
THIS DAY, ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF FRENCH PAINTINGS.

NEW-YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY,
No. 618 Broadway.
THIS DAY, Curiosities in Anatomy and Natural History. LECTURES UPON THE MICROSCOPE.

CLINTON HALL,
Astor-place.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, VALENTINE VOUSDEN. THE UNITY OF NATIONS.

CONTINENTAL HALL,
8th-av., corner 38th-st.
THIS DAY, FAIR and FESTIVAL of the Reformed Dutch Church.

FIFTH-AV. SKATING PARK,
58th to 59th-st.
THIS DAY, commencing at 2 o'clock, GRAND CONCERT by Dodworth's Band.

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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

We have cable dispatches to Dec. 17. The Paris correspondent of the London *Times* says the object of CASTELNU'S mission was to induce MAXIMILIAN to abdicate; but semi-official advices from Mexico indicate that MAXIMILIAN has determined to fight for his throne.

It is reported that the Pope has been invited to visit the United States.

Explosions continue to take place in the English collieries, but no further lives have been lost.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate yesterday, Mr. SUMNER presented a bill to punish those who induce the emigration of free colored persons under false pretences. The Amnesty Bill and the Nebraska Bill were taken up and debated. The Senate postponed all other business at 2 o'clock to listen to eulogies on the late Senator WRIGHT, of New-Jersey.

In the House, Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, offered a resolution directing the Select Committee on the New-Orleans Riot to investigate the alleged frauds in the New-Orleans Custom-house, and the appointment of rebels therein to the exclusion of Union men, was adopted. A resolution looking to the withdrawal of the currency from the National Banks was rejected. The Senate amendment to the concurrent resolution for adjournment over the holidays was concurred in. A translation of the letter from the Emperor of Russia, acknowledging the joint resolution congratulating him on his escape from assassination, was read, and applauded. Mr. ASHLEY moved to suspend the rules to allow him to offer a resolution for the appointment of a Select Committee to inquire into acts done by officers of the Government which amount to high crimes and misdemeanors. The rules were not suspended, the vote being 89 to 42, less than two-thirds. Mr. SCHENCK offered a resolution directing the Judiciary Committee to inquire into the sale of a colored man in Maryland, under the sentence of a court. Mr. BANKS, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported a resolution, recommending the Executive to offer the friendly offices of the Government for the promotion of peace in South America. Adopted.

LOCAL NEWS.

A ball was given at Turner's Station, on the Erie Railroad, on Friday evening last. The company, numbering about five hundred, from this City and various points on the road, assembled in the large dining saloon, which made an excellent ball-room, and the entertainment extended through the night. A fine supper was served at 1 o'clock, and the ball was a very pleasant, social and highly satisfactory affair. WANNEMACHER'S Fifth Regiment Band provided the music.

The inquest on the victims of the Second-avenue fire was continued yesterday. The painter who furnished the painting materials deposited in the cellar in which the flames originated, swore that there was no explosive material among them. Police Sergeant REID and Capt. WILSON were also examined. No very positive evidence was adduced. The investigation will be continued this afternoon.

WM. COMPTON, JOHN BLAKE and KATE FLANNAGAN, the proprietor, fireman and cook of the Compton House, who were severely burned on Friday last, have all died from their injuries. Coroner GAMBLE commenced an inquest yesterday, but was compelled to adjourn in order to procure additional witnesses. The other sufferers are progressing favorably.

The Congressional Committee appointed to investigate certain frauds perpetrated upon the Revenue Department by manufacturers and importers of whisky and tobacco commenced its sessions at the Astor House yesterday. As the meetings are held in secret, the amount of business transacted is unknown.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday, PETER GEER, for grand larceny, was sent to State Prison for two years and six months; JAMES BELL, for the same, two years and six months; JAMES CONNERS, larceny of money, four years and six months; JAMES DOLAN, *alias* Fatty Davis, the noted and expert pickpocket, was tried and convicted.

The summing up of the case of Rev. Mr. WILLIAMS, charged with picking the pocket of a lady in a Broadway stage a few weeks since, took place yesterday afternoon, before Justice DODGE, at the Jefferson Market Police Court. The Justice reserved his decision.

In the Kings County Court of Oyer and Terminer yesterday, the trial of FRANK VIELA for the murder of Señor OTERO was commenced. When the Court adjourned but eleven jurors had been obtained.

In the Court of Oyer and Terminer yesterday, AUGUST FRIEDEL, who accidentally caused the death of his wife, and pleaded guilty to manslaughter in the fourth degree, was discharged under suspended sentence.

The Brooklyn Common Council yesterday adopted a resolution to petition the Legislature for power to create a bureau to supply the city with gas for illuminating purposes.

FREDERICK DOUGLASS delivered a lecture on the "Internal Dangers to the Republic," in Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, last evening.

Gold was ½ per cent. higher yesterday than on Saturday. Sales 138@138¼ ₱ cent. Money 6 ₱ cent. to the brokers. The Public Funds ¼ ₱ cent. higher. The Railway Stocks active and upward.

A good inquiry prevailed for Domestic Produce yesterday. Breadstuffs were again dearer. Provisions, especially hog products, depressed. Cotton rather firmer. Foreign merchandise was quiet, but steady. The freight market was brisker, chiefly in the line of cotton, breadstuffs and provision engagements for Liverpool.

The prices of some kinds of beef cattle are again fully up to the high figures of last Winter. Yesterday, at the National Drove yards, extra bullocks were sold at 20c. ₱ lb., net weight. A few of the choicest beeves were reported as having been sold for 22c. ₱ lb., net weight. But the statement was not reliable. The arrivals of beef cattle are sufficiently large for the requirements of the trade. Common to fair cattle were sold no higher yesterday than last week. Sales were quite low yesterday; and before night cattle did not sell so readily as they did in the morning. Good fair cattle sold for 15c.@16c. ₱ lb., net weight. Large numbers of thin and inferior beeves were sold for 12c.@14c. ₱ lb., net weight. Transactions in sheep are moderate. The arrivals for the weekly supply are only sufficient for a fair demand. Yesterday, a few choice lots were sold for 10c. ₱ lb., live, gross weight. A very few extras might have brought 11c.@12c. ₱ lb. The general selling price was about 8c.@7c. ₱ lb., live weight. The receipts of swine at the market on Fortieth-street for the week, are 12,397. The market has not been very steady for a few days past. Yesterday the best hogs were selling for 7¼c.@7½c. ₱ lb., live, gross weight. Common hogs brought only 7c., or 8¾c.@9c. ₱ lb., dressed. A desperate effort is being made to keep the prices of meat up to the high figures of last Winter.

The South and the Amendment—The Position of the Republican Party.

The Commissioners appointed by the North Carolina Legislature to ascertain the feasibility of obtaining terms more favorable than those of the pending Amendment, are now, it seems, in Washington. Other prominent Southerners, report alleges, are expected on a similar errand. And yet other visitors to the national capital are talked of, whose object is, if possible, to elicit from Congress an assurance that the ratification of the Amendment by the excluded States will secure their immediate admission.

All these are hopeful indications of the growth of a moderate, conciliatory spirit among the politicians of the excluded States. They are circumstances which show that the decisions already pronounced against the Amendment are not beyond the possibility of reversal. They reveal a consciousness that something must be done to prevent the adoption of more rigorous measures. And they exhibit for the first time a disposition to face the difficulty as a stern reality, and to form a fresh judgment touching the purpose and temper of Congress. It is clear, therefore, that South Carolina's peurile notions on the subject of dignity are not universal at the South, and that other men than Gov. PATTON appreciate the expediency of accepting the terms now offered.

In the same connection our Copperhead cotemporary of this City prints a statement from Washington to the effect that several Senators and Representatives are urging the Joint Committee on Reconstruction to declare that the Amendment "is the finality of the basis of restoration."

The fact is, that the feeling which prompts Southern politicians to take a survey of the ground from the steps of the Federal Capitol, also affects certain of the Northern opponents of the Congressional policy. Both begin to perceive that Congress, with the irresistible Union sentiment of the country at its back, is in earnest, and if unable by gentle processes to secure the conditions which are deemed essential, will compel submission to other and harsher terms. Both discover, too, that President JOHNSON is unable to accomplish anything in the direction he has marked out, and that the question of restoration or reconstruction must be settled by the South with Congress, and with Congress alone.

The mission intrusted to Gov. WORTH and his associates from North Carolina, will, we apprehend, be easily fulfilled. Ere now, we venture to say, they have discovered that better terms than those of the Amendment cannot be obtained. They have satisfied themselves, we are sure, that Congress will not recede from its position, and that should the Amendment fail, the next step will be less palatable to the legislators who have sent them. They will return to Raleigh persuaded that matters will grow worse with delay; though whether Gov. WORTH has moral courage enough to imitate Gov. PATTON, and recommend the acceptance of what he before condemned, is at least doubtful.

The firmness of the determination which sways the majority in Congress is, however, not the only characteristic with which the Southern people should be made acquainted by those whom they have sent to Washington. Coupled with this firmness is a degree of moderation utterly at variance with the impressions prevalent at the South. And though no formal resolution declaratory of a readiness to make the Amendment the *ultimatum* in regard to restoration has yet been reported by the Reconstruction Committee, Gov. WORTH will have no difficulty in discovering that it is so understood by a majority in both Houses.

To remove misapprehension upon the point, we have favored the adoption of a resolution of this character as a means of strengthening the chances of the Amendment at the South. At the same time it must be admitted that the declaration is not necessary either to indicate or to ratify the position of Congress in reference to the Amendment. The prominence given to the Amendment in the late elections—the fact that everywhere the Republican Party fought their battle upon it as a basis of restoration—should surely be sufficient to establish the good faith with which Congress is prepared to act. The Amendment was submitted as the programme of restoration; it was tendered to the South in this light; and the honor of the party is pledged to the admission of any State which shall accept and ratify it. If this purpose be departed from, it will be because the course of the South defeats the desire of Congress and renders other measures indispensable.

Of this the country can have no more conclusive evidence than is afforded by the debate in the Senate on Friday last, on the occasion of taking up the Nebraska Bill. The question was raised incidentally, whether support of the Amendment, last session, implied a willingness to admit the States that should ratify it. Mr. SUMNER said No. But Mr. WADE repelled the denial as equivalent to a violation of a pledge solemnly given. Mr. WADE'S words are worthy of especial notice, considering the place he occupies among the advanced members of the party, and the influence he exercises in its councils. We quote from the report in the *Congressional Globe*:

"Let me say that I should consider myself bound by the Constitutional Amendment, if the Southern States complied with it within a reasonable time, and that reasonable time, in my judgment, is nearly elapsed. By a reasonable time I mean as soon as their Legislatures can consider it. *If they adopt the Constitutional Amendment, and comply with the terms prescribed by the Reconstruction Committee and adopted by Congress, I should feel bound to vote for their admission.* I voted for the Constitutional Amendment on that hypothesis."

When Mr. SUMNER alleged that, notwithstanding the Amendment, impartial suffrage should be exacted as a condition of restoration, Mr. WADE replied that to moot that condition now would be bad faith, and that one of the provisions of the Amendment recognized the right of the States to determine their own suffrage. We quote again, Mr. WADE being the speaker:

"When the Committee on Reconstruction, at the last session, brought in their last proposition to amend the Constitution, and to provide for the readmission of the seceded States, the labors of that Committee I supposed had been directed to the inquiry upon what conditions we should permit those States to come back into the Union. I supposed it was for that purpose the Committee was raised. I supposed they had directed all their inquiries to that subject, and that they had settled down upon Amendments to the Constitution, which were to be submitted to the seceded States, and upon being adopted and complied with by them in good faith, and being ratified by three-fourths of all the States, would entitle them to representation in the two Houses.

I supposed it was on that very condition that we sought to permit them to come back. It would seem to be an inconsistency to say that, if classes of people were excluded from the ballot-box, they should not be entitled to be counted in the basis of representation, that is, that political power should be based upon voters, if we did not mean to leave it in the power of the States to exclude some class of people from the ballot-box."

Yet again, by way of explanation and warning:

"I cannot understand it in any other way than that *when three-fourths of the States ratified that Amendment, and made it a part and parcel of the Constitution of the United States, the Southern States would then be in such a condition that they might apply here, and all other things being equal, they would be admitted.* Of course they must send loyal men; they must send men who can take the oath; but all these conditions being complied with, they should be received. If we did not mean that, I do not know what we did mean. Why provide for what should happen on the exclusion of a certain class from the ballot-box, if we did not intend to allow them to be excluded under any circumstances?

I will say in this connection, as we have begun to define our positions here, that I think that proposition was perfectly fair, temperate, judicious, moderate beyond what the world had ever seen before under such circumstances, and if the Southern people throw it back defiantly in our teeth, and will not comply with it, I am willing to say here that I am for putting them under the strong arm of military power, and ruling them in that way, if it be necessary, so that they shall make no disturbance in this Government. *If they will take the terms we offer in a reasonable time, I am bound to stand up to my agreement.*"

What more conclusive testimony could be required? What clearer proof of the intent with which the Amendment was adopted by Congress, and fidelity with which the most influential leaders of the majority in Congress are prepared to adhere to the terms proposed?

Other evidence is afforded, however, in the same debate. The position assumed by Mr. WADE is unreservedly shared by his colleague, Mr. SHERMAN. Alluding to Mr. SUMNER'S denial of the sufficiency of the Amendment, Mr. SHERMAN, among other things, said:

"We made a proposition to the Southern States at the last session of Congress. It was made after the gravest and fullest consideration probably that any measure ever received from any Congress of the United States. No legislative act of Congress since the foundation of this Government was surrounded with more difficult questions than the one we acted upon at the last session. After long debate, after considering all the propositions that were made on either side, the Congress of the United States made to the people of the Southern States a deliberate proposition. We submitted to them Constitutional Amendments. It seems to me that *no one can avoid the irresistible logic that if they accepted those Amendments, we were bound to carry them out. I know I voted for those Amendments with that understanding.* I felt that I would be bound by that action. I felt that, if they accepted those Amendments, they were States in the Union, entitled to Senators and Representatives, precisely like the State of Massachusetts and the State of Ohio. I did not dream that there was any doubt about that matter. And, Sir, let me say to you that *if the Southern people had accepted, or if they do accept, the Constitutional Amendments, those States are just as certain to be represented here by Senators and members as the State of Ohio or the State of Massachusetts.*

I know that my friend from Massachusetts, and perhaps some other Senators, were dissatisfied with the Constitutional Amendments. They did not meet their expectations; they did not impose the terms and conditions that they hoped to impose on the Southern people; they did not probably meet their sense of duty; but still, the people of the United States have felt themselves bound by those terms; and if the Southern people would now accept them, the people of the United States would hail their acceptance as the most joyful event since the surrender of LEE'S army."

"The most joyful event since the surrender of LEE'S army" would be, in Mr. SHERMAN'S judgment, the acceptance of the Amendment by the South as the completion of restoration. Is there aught like reservation or equivocation here? "I believe, now," he added, "that that proposition made by Congress contained all that is vital and all that is necessary to secure peace and quiet and harmony in this great country of ours. And it seems to me the saddest, the most foolish act of the Southern people for them to reject the Constitutional Amendment." Is this the language of a relentless persecutor, to whose appeals the South should turn a deaf ear?

Nor may it be said that Messrs. WADE and SHERMAN are more liberal than their constituents. Mr. SHERMAN shows that in Radical Ohio the Union Party fought its battle with the Amendment as its platform:

"Our Union Convention passed no other resolution except to approve and ratify the Constitutional Amendment. Our party went before the people on that Amendment, rejecting all minor issues; and we all understood, without an exception, that if that Amendment was adopted by the Southern people, it was the end-all and be-all of reconstruction, and that Senators and Representatives from those States were to be admitted into Congress; and we all cited, as an evidence of the intention of Congress on that subject, the actual fact of the admission of the State of Tennessee, following her adoption of the Constitutional Amendment. After Tennessee had adopted the Constitutional Amendment we set the example of admitting her promptly. The people of the State of Ohio, at least, understood that if any State in the South accepted this Constitutional Amendment, its Senators and Representatives should take their seats by our side."

As it was in Ohio, so was it New-York and throughout the North. Everywhere the Union party approved of the action of Congress as an equitable finality. And to-day the party adheres to the Amendment with that understanding. But the offer will not remain open an indefinite period. It stands for "a reasonable time," as Mr. WADE avers, but not forever.

We trust that these declarations by influential Republican Senators will not be lost upon the South. Taken in conjunction with the generally moderate tone and the excellent temper which Congress has displayed since the commencement of the session, they should dispel the doubts which Gov. PATTON has encountered, and induce a timely reconsideration of their course by the Legislatures which have decided adversely.

Assured of its strength, may not Congress await the operation of the sober second thought which is already in operation among the Southern people? A little delay will not weaken the ability of Congress to do what events may render necessary. And in the meantime let us hope the Commissioners who visit Washington will use their influence at home, wisely and promptly, to promote the acceptance of the Amendment before it be too late.

The International Ocean Telegraph Company.

We are opposed, and strongly opposed, on principle to all monopolies, their natural and almost universal effect being to benefit the few at the expense of the many, and the enterprise which is the subject of these remarks is the protected grantee, it appears, not of one but of many exclusive privileges, or rather of the same exclusive privilege from many distinct nationalities. The *a priori* influence deducible from the obtaining of these exclusive privileges would be, that the combined intelligence and experience of the various Governments erecting these monopolies have been convinced of the national value of the interest to be created and protected, thus granting the protection as they would to a patentee, or that they believed that this interest of national value could not be created without the special protection of a limited monopoly.

If our memory serves us right, both of these reasons were adduced, discussed and admitted in the United States Senate, before the International Ocean Telegraph Company obtained their bill; and, if we are correctly informed, the main reason which induced the Spanish Government to protect the Company was the conviction that no association would ever undertake to place her West Indian colonies in telegraphic communication with the Home Government, unless protected for a time against competition.

No one can recognize more fully than we do the many advantages daily afforded to us by the Atlantic Cable. As a material progress, as a grand victory of mind, energy, courage and perseverance over the inorganic forces of nature, we hail it, are proud of it, and of the national share we have had in its accomplishment. But as a commercial monopoly, it is necessarily opposed to our ideas of progress, and, as a political one, it may, by reason of its foreign termini, become one day a greater national bane than it is a present benefit.

If, therefore, a monopoly though it be, the first cable of the International Ocean Telegraph Company, to be laid shortly from Key West to Havana, is to be—as we are credibly informed—the first link of a new transatlantic chain, which, passing through the Windward Islands, along the northern coast of South America, shall stretch from Cape St. Roque to the Azores and Canary Islands, and terminate at Cadiz, we presume we must hail it as one of the many goods of questionable paternity; and, perhaps, being possessed of no transatlantic soil ourselves, Spain is as convenient a country as any other on which its European terminus should be landed.

The International Ocean Telegraph Company intend, we understand, to lay their cables to Jamaica, and thence to the national focus of the whole trade of the Pacific, the Isthmus of Panama. The commerce of the southwest coast which according to all laws political and [illegible] long to [illegible] hands of the European commercial communities, attributable mainly to the liberal system of postal conventions whereby England fosters indirectly the establishment of markets for her principal staples. Were our merchants once placed in telegraphic communication with the Republics of Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, Bolivia and Chili, there can be no reason why a fair average of the commerce of these countries should not be directed to us.

Nomination of Street Commissioner.

We understand that Mayor HOFFMAN yesterday sent in the name of GEORGE W. McLEAN, Esq., for the office of Street Commissioner. The nomination is one eminently fit and proper. Mr. McLEAN was not an applicant for the position, but his high character and his business experience naturally pointed him out to Mr. HOFFMAN as one who would fill the office with credit and with great advantage to the public interests. Let us hope that the nomination will be confirmed promptly and gracefully.

WINTER LIFE IN THE CITY.—We had, in the streets of New-York yesterday, our first experiences, this Winter, of what we are destined very often to enjoy during the coming season. The snow of Sunday had been turned by the cold, drizzling rain of Sunday night into an irregular surface, partly glazed with ice and partly heavy with slush. Early yesterday morning the temperature of the atmosphere reduced the whole to a slushy condition, and throughout the day man and beast floundered about among it in a state of body and mind hardly capable of definition by doctors or metaphysicians. It has long ago been proven, and proven a thousand times over, that nothing whatever can be done by any created power to remedy the condition of the streets of this City as they exist during the greater part of every Winter, and of which we had a foretaste yesterday. There are cities in the world, it is true, such for example, as Paris, where there are powers in existence that have capacity in this direction; but what a discredit it would be for New-York to copy anything from Paris beyond its vices and follies. We can only urge our citizens to pay faithfully their taxes for street cleaning, and then each do his "little best" in front of his own door to keep them clean.

CANADA.

Action against Bank Officers.

TORONTO, Monday, Dec. 17.

A bill has been filed in the Court of Chancery against the Cashier and Directors of the Bank of Upper Canada. The bill sets forth that, contrary to the provision in the bank charter, which stipulates that the Bank shall not, directly or indirectly, hold shares of the capital stock, ROBERT CASSELS, Cashier, with the knowledge and approbation of the directors, caused money and effects belonging to the Bank to be expended in the purchase of shares in the capital stock to the amount of $40,000, which shares were transferred to the Solicitor of the Bank, to be held by him as trustee for the Bank; and that the assets of the bank have been materially reduced by this illegal misappropriation, and the liability of the stockholders increased in proportion. The bill prays that an account be taken of all sums so expended, and that the directors be held personally liable to stockholders, and ordered to repay the money so appropriated.

The action is taken on behalf of G. D. HYME, who sues on behalf of himself and other shareholders.

Proposed New Line of Steamers Between Montreal and the Lower Provinces.

MONTREAL, Monday, Dec. 17.

The Secretary of the Montreal Board of Trade is conferring with the Board of Trade of Charlottetown, in relation to the establishment of a line of steamers to run between Montreal and New-Brunswick next Summer.

Montreal merchants are moving energetically to open regular communication by steam with the Lower Provinces and other points.

Change of American Consul—The Maritime Delegation in London.

OTTAWA, Monday, Dec. 17.

Mr. PATRICK, the American Consul here, has resigned, and is succeeded by Mr. MEEHAN of Albany.

The *Times* this morning says: "Hon. Messrs. CARTIER, MCDONALD and HOWLAND had a most satisfactory interview with Lord CANABOON the day following their arrival in London."

The latest intelligence fully confirms the expectation of an early completion of the Federation scheme. The delegates from the Maritime Provinces expected to return about New-Years, and also stated in regard to the vacancies which recently occurred in Parliament, that no writs for new elections will be issued for the present, as it was almost certain a general election, under the new Constitution, would take place within six months.

MEXICO.

Reported Illness of the Emperor—The Conspiracy Against Garcia.

RICHMOND, Monday, Dec. 17.

Mexican letters report that the Minister of Finance had left the Capital on a visit to the Emperor at Orizaba, who, it is stated, has had renewed attacks of fever.

The conspiracy against the Juarist chief, GARCIA, had been repeated. There was no legitimate business doing in Mexico, and the future was regarded as very uncertain.

The *Estafette* considers that by February the struggle in Mexico oligarchial factions and American interventon. The Ministry are said to entertain more and more confidence in the speedy return of MAXIMILIAN to the capital. The *Ere* and *Estafette*, on the other hand, look for his abdication. American ships-of-war were daily expected at Mazatlan.

At Jalapa there was a great scarcity of provisions and some suffering in consequence.

ILLINOIS.

Escape of Prisoners from the Penitentiary—The Press.

CHICAGO, Monday, Dec. 17.

Five convicts escaped from the Penitentiary at Joliet on Thursday evening last, by getting into the sewer and creeping into liberty. The heavy iron which protected the sewer, both inside where they entered, and outside where they got out, had been sawed off and taken out by some persons outside of the walls, who no doubt were in collusion with the convicts. As soon as the facts of the escape were discovered pursuit was made, but the fugitives were not caught.

There are now 1,092 convicts in the Penitentiary—an increase of nearly 500 in two years.

The Illinois State Press, comprising all the daily newspapers published outside of Chicago, is called to meet at the Briggs House, Chicago, on Thursday next, the 20th inst., to make arrangements for telegraph news, &c.

The Great Western Railway.

WYOMING, C. W., Monday, Dec. 17.

The Wyoming and Petrolia branch of the Great Western Railway opened to-day for traffic. Four trains daily connect with the main line.

FORTRESS MONROE.

The Weather—Robbery of a Jewelry Store.

FORTRESS MONROE, Monday, Dec. 17.

The weather, which during the past three days has been blowing a gale from the Northeast, has moderated, and the fleet of northward-bound vessels which put in here for a harbor have taken the advantage of a change of the wind, which now blows from the Southeast, and sailed for their destinations.

A series of robberies have been perpetrated during the past three months. To-night a jewelry store was robbed to the extent of $1,400. Those supposed to have been engaged in it have been arrested.

NEW-JERSEY.

Sentence of Charles R. Ruh for Bribery.

TRENTON, N. J., Monday, Dec. 17.

CHARLES R. RUH, of Hudson County, was sentenced to-day (the Supreme Court having overruled the objections) to one year in the State Prison. Mr. RUH had been convicted of bribery in the Legislature of 1866. Great sympathy is felt for him, all expecting him to be fined.

A Fine of $25 for Selling Diseased Horse-Meat.

NEWARK, Monday, Dec. 17.

CASPAR VANAH, a German butcher, has been convicted of selling diseased horse meat, and fined $25.

KANSAS.

Severe Snow-Storm—The Cattle Market.

LEAVENWORTH, Monday, Dec. 17.

The fall of snow on Saturday was the heaviest ever known in Kansas.

Advices from Fort Scott, Kansas, state that over 10,000 head of beef cattle have passed there during the last ten days, going North to market.

MINNESOTA.

Five Million Bushels of Wheat Shipped During the Season.

CHICAGO, Monday, Dec. 17.

Nearly 5,000,000 bushels of wheat, including wheat reduced to flour, have been shipped from Minnesota during the past season.

TEXAS.

Destructive Fire in Galveston.

GALVESTON, Monday, Dec. 17.

A large incendiary fire occurred this morning, which destroyed the building occupied by the Masons as a lodge-room, who lost their furniture and library; also the Texas Express Company, who saved their freight, but lost their furniture. A new brick building not occupied, owned by CHAPMAN & DUFFIELD, was also entirely destroyed. Total loss $30,000.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Passage of the Resolutions Expressing Sympathy for Jeff. Davis.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Monday, Dec. 17.

The Legislature has passed the resolutions expressive of their sympathy for JEFF. DAVIS in his confinement.

Heavy Loss by Fire in Buffalo.

BUFFALO, Monday, Dec. 17.

A fire was discovered about 6 o'clock this morning in the rolling-mill belonging to PALMER & WADSWORTH, in what is called Union Town, a part of the city lying to the southwest. Very little could be done to stay the progress of the fire on account of the locality, the depth of snow preventing the engines getting into position. All the inflammable parts of the buildings are destroyed, and the loss will probably exceed $100,000. There is insurance on the buildings and machinery amounting to $200,000. This was one of the finest and largest mills in the country, employing 800 hands.

LOUISIANA.

The Petition for a Provisional Government—Proposed Change in Payment of State Taxes.

NEW-ORLEANS, Sunday, Dec. 16.

The GEO. W. KENDALL who signed the petition to Congress to displace the present State law of Louisiana and create a provisional one, is an ex-steamboat man and a connection of JOHN WILKINS KENLALL, senior editor of the *Picayune*, now here, who is altogether conservative.

CHARLESTON, Sunday, Dec. 16.

It is proposed in Louisiana to revoke the ordinance allowing the payment of State taxes in the currency of the State at par.

J. M. LAPEYRE has been chosen President of the New-Orleans Board of Brokers, which is now fully organized.

The Congressional Investigating Committee—The Cotton Crop.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Dec. 17.

A committee of gentlemen comprising some of the leading and most respectable citizens, has been appointed to wait on the Congressional Investigation Committee of the New-Orleans riots on their arrival here, for the purpose of bringing before them important testimony.

The cotton crop of Northern Louisiana is reported all gathered and in process of ginning. Planters are desirous of withholding it from market on account of the low prices prevailing; but high water and low purses tend to immediate shipment.

Decision in the Grant's Pass Case.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Dec. 17.

The District Court at New-Orleans has decided in favor of the right of Mr. JOHN GRANT to collect tolls from steamers and other vessels plying between New-Orleans and Mobile by way of Grant's Pass.

Rumor of Gen. Ortega's Intention to Bring a Suit for Damages for False Imprisonment.

NEW-ORLEANS, Sunday, Dec. 16.

There is a rumor that Gen. ORTEGA, who regards himself as the Constitutional President of Mexico, intends to commence action for damages against the United States authorities for false imprisonment while *en route* for his home in Mexico.

The Recent Fire at New-Orleans.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Dec. 17.

The loss by the fire on Camp-street, New-Orleans, is stated at $75,000. Messrs. ABRAHAMS & GOLDSMITH, dry goods dealers, were insured in home and foreign offices for $60,000. In all, three buildings, Nos. 36, 38 and 40, were more or less injured.

TENNESSEE.

Adjournment of the Legislature.

NASHVILLE, Monday, Dec. 17.

The Legislature adjourned to-day until Jan. 14. Nearly all the members had gone home, and not more than a half-dozen remained in each House.

Large numbers of mules and horses arrive here weekly per rail, destined for points South. Fifteen car loads reached here to-day from Kentucky on their way to Corinth, Miss., and a location in Georgia.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Fire at Charlestown.

BOSTON, Monday, Dec. 17.

A fire in Charlestown last night destroyed the wooden building at the corner of High and Pearl streets, formerly occupied as a Methodist Church. Loss, $10,000. The Armory of the Prescott Light Horse Guard, a school-room and several offices in the building were burned out.

Superintendent of the Boston, Hartford and Erie Railway.

BOSTON, Monday, Dec. 17.

WILLIAM H. PARKER, of Concord, Superintendent of the Northern (N. H.) Railroad, has accepted the position of General Superintendent of the Boston, Hartford and Erie Railroad.

The Franconia murderer has been traced to Montreal, and the prospects of his capture may be regarded as sure.

BALTIMORE.

Seizure of Sixty Thousand Dollars' Worth of Whisky.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Dec. 17.

A large amount of whisky, valued at about $60,000, coming from Richmond, Washington and Philadelphia, was seized here to-day by United States revenue officers for evading the revenue tax.

Weather clear and cold.

Freight Buildings and Cars of the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad Burned.

ALBANY, Monday, Dec. 17.

About 4 o'clock yesterday morning the freight buildings and two freight cars of the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad Company at Richmondsville, were destroyed by fire. The cars were loaded with hay and butter. The fire is generally believed to have been the work of an incendiary.

Loss of a Mississippi Steamer and Several Lives.

CINCINNATI, Monday, Dec. 17.

The steamer *Rattler*, bound hence for New-Orleans, is reported to have been lost near Memphis. Several lives are said to have been lost with the vessel.

Fire in Farmingdale, Me.

GARDINER, Me., Monday, Dec. 17.

C. A. PLAISTED'S pottery, in Farmingdale, was destroyed by fire last night. Most of the stock was saved. The loss is about $10,000; insured for $5,000.

Dye-house Burned.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Dec. 17.

The dye-house attached to the woolen mill of POLLOCK & CAMPBELL, in the southwest part of the city, was burned this evening. Loss $8,000.

Amusements.

ITALIAN OPERA IN BROOKLYN.—This week terminates the season, with "Crispino" to-night and "Zampa" on Thursday. "Crispino" is one of the several operas that invariably insures a full house. The work itself is so bright and sparkling, so full of life and occasion for merriment, that it requires no screwing up of one's mental faculties, no extra tension of the *morale*, and draws by the very force of its inherent fun. But the combined opportunity of doing honor to the prime favorite, Miss KELLOGG, of enjoying the drolleries of RONCONI, and the superb vocalism of BELLINI, is of itself all-sufficient; hence to-night and every night a crowded audience for "Crispino."

THE WEATHER AND SKATES.

Pride Gets a Fall—A Dull Day Yesterday—The Fun Begins To-Day—Slippery Sidewalks.

The rain which followed the snow of Sunday was a terrible damper on the exultant spirits of the skaters. They had just tasted enough of the fun to make them long for ever so much more, when they were chased away like naughty children who were indulging in some forbidden pleasure and were caught at

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE HOLIDAYS.

Second Branch of the Announcements in the Columns of the Times.

The slush on the pavements and the rush in the stores continue. Probably our streets never were so thoroughly filthy and entirely uncomfortable for passengers as at present, and certainly the warehouses that are filled with temptations were never so crowded or so well patronized as in this wet and dismal week before Christmas. There are so many people in the world, with so many different tastes, habits, dispositions and necessities that one would suppose the ingenuity of mechanicians and the industry of artisans would fail to supply them all, but a second glance at the wondrous preparations of our advertisers convinces us that the necessity is met, and the demand has found its supply. From the magnificent grand pianos valued at thousands of dollars, to the simple clothes-wringer with its modest cost, from the royal ermines and Russian sables of the rich and fashionable to the petit musical box of narrower means, from the fanciest article in papier-mache to the most useful patent in sewing-machines, from the choicest freak of fancy to the soldest appliance of work—all are provided and all are set forth in terms of glowing eulogy in the columns of the TIMES. We have previously called attention to the stocks displayed by our dealers in jewelry, fancy articles and dry goods, but the list swells before us and under the general specification of

MISCELLANEOUS WARES,

the others are given below.

GENIN'S BAZAAR.—Mr. GENIN originally devoted himself to providing the masculine element of our population with hats, caps and tippets, but of late years he has emerged from his modest store, and opened an ambitious bazaar, where the finest fabrics for the promenade of either sex are displayed in great profusion. He informs the public that his latest specialty is "adopted by young America with enthusiasm."

WILLIAM TAYLOR.—Flags, glassballs, candles, figures, fruit, bonbons, cornucopias, and all manner of fancy and ornamental confection are provided by Mr. TAYLOR, who makes a gorgeous distribution of them in his show-cases.

E. & H. T. ANTHONY.—A few years ago when stereoscopes were first introduced, the ownership of one was considered a fine thing. Now it is rare that a house is without one or more. The Anthony's announce a large and varied assortment of pictures for them, embracing views of everything in the world, taken from every conceivable point. They have also albums and other fancy articles in the photograph and picture line.

SEWING-MACHINES.—He would be a bold writer indeed who would calmly take pen and ink for the consideration of the superior merits of any one of the numerous patents before the public. They are all good, and probably each one is the best one in some particular branch of work—but that part of the business we leave to our readers, who can find certainly some one that will suit them at the establishments of WHEELER & WILSON, GROVER & BAKER, WILLCOX & GIBBS, the Elliptic Hook Lockstich Company, the Weed Sewing-Machine Company, or HOWE & Company. Every one of these machines is indorsed by influential clergymen, religious newspapers, and, what is much more to the point, thousands of poor women throughout the land, who, by their assistance, are enabled to wring a sufficient pittance with which to keep the wolf from the door. A more substantial, useful, welcome Christmas gift cannot be suggested.

PIANOS FORTES.—Where doctors differ it does not become laymen to interfere. Notably this is the case in the matter of Pianos, the manufacture and sale of which in this City and country have become so prominent a feature in our social and artistic life. Pianos at one time were the exponents of wealth and luxury, now they are the evidences of taste and culture, as often found in the modest parlor of the poor, as in the pretentious drawing-room of the rich. Like the sewing-machines on an occasion of this kind, all pianos of whatsoever make are suggested to our readers as fit objects of presentation to those we love or esteem—but the choice between makers we beg to submit to the individual tribunal of each and every reader. There are the well-known establishments of STEINWAY & SONS, CHICKERING & SON, HAINES BROTHERS, WEBER, DECKER & CO., EMERSON, (MUNGER,) WATERS, HAZLETON BROS., and CHAMBERS & SON, where doubtless in styles of case to suit the exigencies of purse, and in quality to please the most fastidious taste, the latest and best may be procured at popular prices.

A. MORTON.—The pen is mightier than the sword—sometimes—and it is fair to presume that a man who handles as many pens as Mr. MORTON, occasionally finds an opportunity of outstripping our greatest Generals. He announces that his "gold pens, the best and cheapest," are to be had for presents or otherwise at his old stand.

GOUPIL & Co.—The usual gallery of paintings is just now well filled with rare works by the best foreign and native artists, while the display of goods for holiday purposes is truly beautiful; cuckoo clocks of all sizes and cost, Swiss wares of varied description, chromos, photographs, artists materials, and many novelties of useful and ornamental design, are heaped up in greatest profusion, and ready for inspection.

S. D. WILSON.—The dealers in toys and fancy goods for little folks find their hands full this year, and are perplexed by the demands made by their pertinacious patrons. Mr. WILSON has at his two stores in this City and one in Brooklyn a great variety of things suitable for children, and particularly adapted to the needs of fairs.

M. J. PAILLARD & Co.—A musical box that can play one tune is quite an affair, but a musical box that can play seventy-two tunes without stopping to take breath, beats the Dutch. Such a one PAILLARD sells us he has at his rooms, and by its side are many others ranging in price from a modest five to a stupendous two thousand. These boxes have become a decided institution and are deservedly popular.

R. C. BROWNING.—Among the many blessings to housekeepers in this time of blessings stands prominent the clothes-wringer. A saver of time, an economizer of strength, a husbander of clothing it deserves all the praise it receives and the popularity it enjoys. Mr. BROWNING is the general agent for their sale.

C. TAYLOR.—We never could understand the generosity or prudence of parties who sell their wares at cost; but that's their affair; and we find Mr. TAYLOR promising to dispose of, at that rate, a large assortment of furnishing goods for the use and wear of men, women and children.

A. FRANKFIELD.—This house advertises cuckoo clocks, ladies' watches, French clocks, jewelry and silverware.

BATCHELOR, CRISTADORO & MOTT.—These benevolent individuals undertake to cover up the ravages that old Time makes upon us all, furnishing a rich and lustrous dye for those who have gray hair and elegant wigs, toupees and all that for such as have no hair at all.

FREEMAN & RYER.—This house has a large assortment of fine fancy goods for the holidays, consisting of fans, clocks, statuettes, crystal, gilt, papier mache, rosewood, ebony and leather desks and a great variety of rich goods imported for this season's trade.

QUINCH & KRUGLER.—As agents for manufactures, these gentlemen promise to sell a large stock of gold and silver watches at wholesale prices during the holidays.

S. W. SMITH.—A paradise for children seems to be the motto of this establishment, and we all know that whoever is careful of little children here, will be well cared for himself hereafter. A most unreasonable and very naughty boy would he be who could not be pleased with the patent cantering horses, propellers, swings, clippers, stick horses and other toys which SMITH has on hand, and would gladly part with in lots to please his little patrons.

UNION ADAMS.—It is fortunate for people of the masculine persuasion that such a man as Mr. ADAMS comes to their assistance, and provides for their use undergarments, scarfs, shirts, collars, croquet stockings, zephyr-knitted shawls, and the scores of unmentionable articles so useful to humanity in Winter weather. He has a large assortment of these garments, and announces the fact conspicuously.

FORD, TUPPER & BEHAN.—All kinds of watches, jewelry and sterling silverware are advertised by this well and favorably known house.

GAYNOR.—Mr. GAYNOR announces the "Jerome Skirt," which was designed expressly for him by a lady in society, and with which he expects to make a sensation in the world of fashion; also, cashmeres, alpacas, French coutille and embroidered corsets, and many other articles for the use of ladies and children.

WM. KINZEY.—Prior to closing his store and selling his fixtures Mr. KINZEY desires to furnish his friends and the public with any quantity of handkerchiefs, ribbons, gimps, collars, hose, shawls and other toilet articles of a desirable nature for his fair customers.

R. H. MACY.—This house has gone into the doll baby business with a rush, and offers for the comfort and edification of the younger ladies an immense assortment of French, German, Swiss, Bohemian and Austrain dolls, fancy goods, games and toys of all kinds at popular prices.

These form the second branch of our Christmas and holiday advertisers, whose claims for preference are well set forth in their tempting announcements.

The Gale on the Coast.

HALIFAX, N. S., Monday, Dec. 17.

A heavy northeast gale, accompanied by snow, is prevailing this morning.

The bark *Bismarck* went ashore in the Gut of Canso on Saturday, also the brig *Edwin Daniel* in Little River. No particulars are received.

The Best Testimony.

GEO. H. COLLINS deposed before the Commissioner of Patents: "I have long regarded the Wheeler & Wilson machine as the most ingenious in plan and the most remarkable in its performance. The wide range of work to which it is adapted, the great rapidity of its movement and its almost noiseless execution are due to its peculiar construction. I am satisfied that one of these machines will do eight or ten times as much as can be done by hand, and quite one-fifth more than any other two-thread machine will do. *With very trifling repairs, it will run ten years.* No machine of equal merit has ever been under my observation."—*French Messenger.*

To Missionaries, Master of Lodges and Benevolent Institutions.

Cases are constantly occurring where the wants of a destitute family must be relieved temporarily by pecuniary help, while the best interests of the needy generally demand that more permanent aid should be rendered, if possible, by placing the parties in a position to support themselves; thus, many widows and others, who would be utterly unable to do so, either by their needle or in any other way, can be put in the way of earning enough with the help of a sewing-machine. Any good needle-woman, of average capacity, can, in a short time, learn to operate the Wheeler & Wilson, which is well adapted to a large variety of shop and all kinds of family work.

Through the accustomed liberality of Wheeler & Wilson, we are are enabled to supply their sewing-machines for the benefit of the "Hall and Asylum Fund." to those enabled to pay the full price on delivery—receiving part then, balance in monthly installments. All applications should be made to J. T. ELLIS, at the Masonic Fair, corner Grand and Crosby sts., or No. 939 Broadway, New-York.—*Evening Post.*

The Best Family Sewing-Machine.

The Committee on Sewing-Machines at the New-York State Fair of 1866 report as follows:

"We find the ELLIPTIC LOCK-STITCH SEWING-MACHINE to be SUPERIOR to all others in the following points, viz.:

"Simplicity and Thoroughness of Mechanical Construction!

"Ease of Operation and Management!

"Noiselessness and Rapidity of Movement!

"Beauty, Strength and Elasticity of Stitch!

"Variety and Perfection of Attachments and Range of Work!

"Compactness and Beauty of Model and Finish!

"Adaptation to Material of any thickness by an adjustable feed-bar; and, in the

"Unequaled Precision with which it executes the Lock-Stitch, by means of the Elliptic Hook, and we therefore award it the First Premium as the

"BEST FAMILY SEWING-MACHINE,

and also for

"BEST DOUBLE-THREAD SEWING-MACHINE."—*Sun.*

OFFICE OF THE GRAND PRESENTATION FESTIVAL, No. 616 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 15, 1866.

At the earnest solicitation of many prominent citizens, and to meet the pressing demands made upon us, and to afford all an opportunity who desire to assist in furthering the beneficial object for which this enterprise is conducted, we have with the approbation of the officers and managers of the Home, concluded to continue the sale of tickets beyond the 200,000. The number and value of the presents will be increased in exact proportion to the whole number of tickets sold, thus guaranteeing to every ticket holder an equal chance, as in the original schedule.

THOMAS & CO., Managing Directors.

DECEMBER, 15, 1866.

In order to promote public confidence in the highest degree the officers and managers of "The Home" have consented to assume the responsibility of the custody of the funds received by us. All money, as soon as received, is deposited in the Eighth National Bank, and all payments for articles purchased, or other expenses, are made out of the funds so deposited, by check of N. H. DAVIS, Agent of the institution, indorsed by us.

A Committee consisting of three gentlemen of the Ladies' Advisory Committee purchase all the articles to be presented, and a Committee composed of Major-Gen. Van Vliet, Quartermaster-General of the Department of New-York; Major-Gen. Barlow, Secretary of State; Andrew Warner, Secretary of the Bank for the Savings of Merchants' Clerks; William Orton, President of the American Telegraph Company, and John H. White, Esq., counsellor-at-law, will have the direction of the manner of distribution.

THOMAS & CO.,
Managing Directors,
No. 616 Broadway.

In view of presenting something worthy of the successful leader of our armies, Leutze's fine portrait, life size, of Gen. Grant in his tent, for which the General personally sat, value $1,200, will be one of the prizes. It is now on view in the office for the sale of tickets, No. 616 Broadway.

The foregoing card is published with our sanction,

Mrs. CHAS. P. DALY, Acting President.
Mrs. DAVID HOYT, Secretary.
Mrs. J. S. VOORHIES, Treasurer.

—*Sunday News.* [*Advertisement.*

No present would be so acceptable to a wife, daughter, sister or lady friend, as a Grover & Baker Sewing-Machine. It will be a cheerful companion in her hours of leisure, and a willing helper in adversity, should it ever come upon her.—*Advertisement.*

The Electro-Carbonized Pens of C. BARNARD are the finest pens for posting ever made; will outlast six ordinary steel; perfectly anti-corrosive.—*Advertisement.*

Do you want a Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machine for yourself or friend? See ELLIS, at Masonic Fair.—*Advertisement.*

Bronchitis.—From Mr. C. H. Gardner, Principal of the Rutgers Female Institute, New-York, May 14, 1858: "I have been afflicted with Bronchitis during the past Winter, and found no relief until I found your TROCHES." "BROWN'S BRONICHIAL TROCHES," or Cough Lozenges, give prompt relief in Coughs, Colds and Throat Diseases, and are for sale throughout the United States and most foreign countries.

Thousand of Factories

In various parts of the Union patronize Phalon's Night-Blooming Cereus. We refer, of course, to olfactories, all of which are attracted toward that wonderful perfume as toward a universal (s) center.

"We heartily recommend them to all OUR READERS."—BUNNETT'S FLORIMEL, the most delicate and exquisite perfume in the world, and UOCOAINE for the hair.—*Leslie's Family Magazine, N. Y.*

White & Glenney,
PRACTICAL DENTISTS,
No. 893 Broadway.

A Fine Variety of Parian Marble figures, very fitting for holiday presents, just received by CASWELL, MACK & CO., under Fifth-av. Hotel.

Elegant Articles for the Toilet—Just received by CASWELL, MACK & CO., under Fifth-av. Hotel.

We, the Undersigned, beg leave to call the attention of our customers and the public generally, that in addition to our stock of fine groceries we have the PIONEER YEAST POWDER, a superior article for muffins, tea-biscuit, corn-bread and pastry of all kinds.

ALBRO & SMITH, No. 328 Bowery.
A. T. ALBRO, No. 376 Bowery.
W. C. BURNISTON & SON, No. 116 4th-av.
W. S. CORWIN & CO., No. 900 Broadway.
ALBRO & POLHEMUS, No. 1,285 Broadway.

The Holiday call for Hats at Genin's, occasioned by the introduction of his Holiday Hats for calls, grows livelier day by day, as the festal crisis approaches. GENIN, No. 513 Broadway.

A Most Superior Article for Muffins, tea biscuit, corn bread, &c., &c., the PIONEER YEAST POWDER, sold by all grocers and made by TAYLOR & YOUNG, No. 186 Front-st., New-York.

Mott's Chemical Pomade Restores Gray hair, and is decidedly the best hairdressing used. Sold by RUSHTON, No. 10 Astor House, and by all druggists.

Holiday Presents.—Stereoscopes and Views, fine Albums, Landscapes, &c. E. & H. T. ANTHONY & CO., No. 501 Broadway, bet. Nicholas Block.

Wigs, Toupees and Ornamental Hair, first quality. Hair Dye and Hair Dyeing, all colors, at BATCHELOR'S, No. 16 Bond-st.

Cristadoro's Hair Dye is universally acknowledged as the best extant. Factory No. 6 Astor House.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Holiday Presents of Affection and Charity.—WHEELER & WILSON Lock-Stitch Sewing Machine, No. 625 Broadway.

Holiday Presents.—Polnik & Son, Meerschaum Manufs., Broadway, near 9th-st.; pipes cut and repaired.

Spiegel Eisen,

Produced from the ore of Franklinite, or Crystallized Iron, wherever found, in which the combination of iron, manganese, &c., make that peculiar metal which is harder than the burglars' drill, is covered by the patent of Herring and Floyd, when used as a

PROTECTION FROM BURGLARS,

and no Bank Safe or Safe Deposit Vault is secure without it. "Steel Safes," "Chilled Iron Safes" and "Case Hardened Safes" have had *their* day; each have been robbed by burglars, and the best security now known against drilling is

SPIEGEL EISEN,

found only in our new Patent BANKERS' SAFES, which, when made of proper thickness, is the best resistant to a burglar's drill ever manufactured.

The experience of the past few years has demonstrated that burglars are fully up to the times, and that, not only many Banks and Banking-houses are looking up their securities behind false protectors, but that it remains for a Banker to say how much security they will have—their safety depending entirely upon the price they pay. A cheap safe gives but little protection, and the best always proves in the end to be the cheapest.

Our new Patent Bankers' Safe combines all the well-known resistants to a burglar's tools, with the addition of the

SPIEGEL EISEN,

which is found only in the ore of Franklinite, and in but few other localities of the globe. Call and examine for yourselves.

THE MANHATTAN BANK, THE BANK OF COMMERCE,
THE FIRST NATIONAL, THE CENTRAL NATIONAL,
THE NINTH NATIONAL, BROWN, BROS. & Co.,
CLARK, DODGE & Co., FISK & HATCH,
WINSLOW, LANIER & Co.,

and many other Banks and Bankers use it, and it is manufactured solely by

HERRING, FARREL & SHERMAN,
NO. 251 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
FARREL, HERRING & CO.,
PHILADELPHIA.
HERRING & CO.,
CHICAGO.
HERRING, FARREL & SHERMAN,
NEW-ORLEANS.

The Gorham Manufacturing Company Silversmiths, of Providence, R. I., inform the trade that they are producing fine Electro-plated Goods, comprising full Dinner and Tea Services and Table Ware of every description of a very superior quality, and of new and elegant designs. The base is Nickel Silver, upon which is a deposit of pure silver of such thickness that they possess all the advantages of solid silver in utility, and from beauty of design and superior finish are undistinguishable from it.

The Gorham Mnufacturing Company refer with confidence to the high reputation they have established in the production of Solid Silver Ware, in which they have been for many years engaged, and they now assure the public that they will fully sustain that reputation by the production of Electro-plated Wares of such quality and extreme durability as will insure entire satisfaction to the purchaser. All articles made by them are tamped thus:

GORHAM MFG CO

And all such are fully guaranteed. They feel it necessary particularly to call the attention of purchasers to the above trade-mark, as their designs have been already extensively imitated. These goods can only be procured from responsible dealers throughout the country.

A Useful and Beautiful Present.
RETAIL AT WHOLESALE PRICES.
WARD'S
CARDIGAN JACKETS FROM $5 EACH.
CARDIGAN JACKETS FROM $6 EACH.
CARDIGAN JACKETS FROM $4 EACH.
WARD'S
SILK SCARFS, NEW STYLE, FROM $1 50 EACH.
SILK SCARFS, NEW STYLE, FROM $1 50 EACH.
SILK SCARFS, NEW STYLE, FROM $1 50 EACH.
WARD'S
FINE DRESS SHIRTS, NEW STYLES.
FINE DRESS SHIRTS, NEW STYLES.
WARD'S
UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS.
UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS.
WARD'S
LONDON-MADE LINEN COLLARS, $3 50 per doz.
LONDON-MADE LINEN COLLARS, $3 50 per doz.
WARD'S
EXTRA FINE PAPER COLLARS, $2 50 per 100.
EXTRA FINE PAPER COLLARS, $2 50 per 100.
WARD'S
LADIES' PAPER COLLARS AND CUFFS.
S. W. H. WARD, No. 307 Broadway.

A Sure Pile Cure.

Dr. GILBERT'S PILE INSTRUMENT positively cures the worst cases of piles. Sent by mail on receipt of $4. Circulars free. Sold by druggists. Agents wanted everywhere. Address J. B. ROMAINE, Manager, No. 575 Broadway, New-York.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye Imparts instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

T. S. Bynner,
WATCHES AND JEWELRY,
189 Broadway, up-stairs.

Hernia, Varicocele and General Deformities, specially treated by the undersigned, at No. 154 Fulton-st.; trusses, abdominal supporters, spinal and shoulder braces; silk elastic stockings, suspensory bandages, &c., carefully adjusted to suit each case. J. C. MARSH.

A Touch of Winter Premonishes the ladies to select their Furs at GENIN'S, No. 513 Broadway. They will find all the fashionable varieties, made up in the new Paris styles, and at prices dictated by a determination to command popular trade in this department.

Ladies, Discard Injurious Paddings.—Mme. JUMEL'S Mammarial Balm and Patent Breast Elevator develops the form physiologically. 363 Canal-st. Sold by druggists. Send stamp for sealed circular.

Holiday Presents.—The cheapest and only genuine meerschaum is bought at Ruth's Meerschaum Manufactory, No. 415 Broome-st.

At Everdell's Card Depot, No. 302 Broadway—The elegant Crystal Visiting Card for the Holidays.

Florence
REVERSIBLE FEED LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES.
Best family machine in the world.
FLORENCE S. M. CO.,
No. 505 Broadway.

Willcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine.

"Its seam is less liable to rip than the Lock-Stitch." [*Judge's Report, "at the "Grand Trial."*] 508 Broadway.

Sewing Machines,
For Sale and To Rent,
V. W. WICKES, NO. 744 BROADWAY, UP STAIRS.

The Most Elegant and Useful Holiday GIFT.—One of the unrivalled Elliptic Hook Lockstitch Sewing Machines, No. 543 Broadway.

Weed Sewing-Machine Company, No. 506 Broadway, the only LOCK-STITCH FAMILY MACHINE that uses a *straight needle.*

The Best Holiday Present—GROVER & BAKER'S highest Premium Sewing Machine, No. 495 Broadway.

The Howe Machine Co.'s Lock-stitch Sewing-Machines.—ELIAS HOWE, Jr., (original inventor of Sewing Machine,) President, 699 Broadway, N. Y.

MARRIED.

HALLIDAY—WHINFIELD.—In Brooklyn, N. Y., on Saturday, Dec. 8, by Rev. Lawrence Mills, SEYMOUR HALLIDAY, of Jacksonville, Fla., to HARRIET WHINFIELD, daughter of Henry Whinfield, Esq.

STEELE—PORTER.—On Tuesday, Nov. 11, by Rev. U. D. Morgan, at Trinity Church, New-Rochelle, Rev. THOMAS CLARKE STEELE, of near Pittsburgh, Penn., to KATE B. CORBIN, daughter of Col. Edmund J. Porter.

SUYDAM—HAMMOND.—On Thursday, Dec. 6, at Mill Grove, Richland District, S. C., by Rev. N. W. Edmonds, CHARLES H. SUYDAM, M. D., of New-Brunswick, N. J., to CORNELIA, only daughter of the late Col. John Z. Hammond, of Winnsboro, S. C. No cards.

DIED.

BUTLER.—On Monday, Dec. 17, of consumption, in the 37th year of his age, JOHN T. BUTLER, formerly of Ennis, County Clare, Ireland.

His funeral will take place on Wednesday, Dec. 19, at 2 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, Nelson-st., near Court, South Brooklyn.

BURLOCK.—On Friday, Dec. 14, at Birmingham, Conn., MARGARETTA LOUISE, wife of WM. E. BURLOCK, aged 27 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Tuesday, Dec. 18, at 2 o'clock P. M., in Birmingham, Conn. Trains connecting with the Naugatuck Railroad at Bridgeport leave New-Haven Railroad Depot at 8 A. M.; returning, leave Birmingham at 4:20 P. M.

COMPTON.—On Sunday, Dec. 16, from the effects of explosion of phosgene, WM. COMPTON, aged 47 years.

The funeral will take place on Wednesday, 19th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M. Friends are respectfully invited to attend at his late residence, Compton House, corner 34th-st. and 3d-av.

CROMWELL.—On Saturday evening, Dec. 15, DANIEL CROMWELL, Jr., aged 41 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 225 East 32d-st., on Tuesday, the 18th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

DE PEYSTER.—On Saturday, Dec. 15, MARGARET J., daughter of the late FREDERIC DE PEYSTER.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfuly invited to attend her funeral from Grace Church, corner of Broadway and 10th-st., on Tuesday morning, Dec. 18, at 10 o'clock.

ERBEN.—On Saturday last, Dec. 15, ELIZABETH K. ERBEN, in the 98th year of her age, relict of the late Peter Erben, and daughter of Rev. Michael Kern.

The relatives and friends of the family, and of her sons Henry, Michael and Peter Erben, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from St. Paul's Chapel, Broadway, this day, (Tuesday,) the 18th inst., at 2 o'clock, without farther invitation.

HANFORD.—In Jersey City, on Monday morning, Dec. 17, of consumption, in his 40th year, THEOPHILUS T. HANFORD.

His remains will be taken to Marlboro, Ulster County, N. Y.; will be interred Wednesday afternoon.

H. CALIFOR.—Papers please copy.

HOYT.—At Orange, N. J., on Sunday afternoon, Dec. 16, at 5 o'clock, of apoplexy, Rev. JAMES HOYT, in the 49th year of his age, Pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of that place.

Notice of the funeral will be given in to-morrow's papers.

JONES.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday morning, Dec. 16, DAVID JONES, of Wales, aged 60 years.

The funeral will place from his late residence, No. 39 Dean-st., Brooklyn, this day, (Tuesday,) at 2 P. M. Friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend.

MERRELL.—On Sunday morning, Dec. 16, SUSANNAH, widow of the late William Merrell, aged 87 years and 1 day.

The relatives and friends of the family, and of her son, Joan G. Merrell, also of her son in-law, John Martin, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 61 West Washington-place, without further notice.

PERT.—At East Hampton, Mass., suddenly, on Monday, Dec. 10, Mr. FREDERICK T. PERT, of Brooklyn, aged 56 years.

The funeral services will take place in St. Ann's Church, corner of Sands and Washington sts., Brooklyn, on Thursday, the 20th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

SHIERS.—On Monday, Dec. 17, ANNE R. SHIERS, widow of the late Thomas Shiers.

The friends of her family are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 77 West 12th-st., on Thursday, the 20th inst., at 10 A. M.

THOMAS.—On Monday, Dec. 17, CHARLES F., only child of Chas. F. and Electa D. Thomas, aged 2 years, 1 month and 12 days.

Funeral services at the house of his parents, No. 315 Lexington-av., on Wednesday, the 19th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M. Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend without further notice.

TITUS.—On Second Day morning, the 17th inst., after a lingering illness, EMMA, daughter of William P. and Ann H. Titus, aged 15 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from Friends' Meeting-House at Westbury, on Fifth Day, 20th inst., at 11 o'clock. Trains leave Hunter's Point at 9½ o'clock A. M. Carriages will be in waiting at the depot in Westbury.

VOORHEES.—At Elizabeth, N. J., on Sunday, Dec. 16, EVERT S. VOORHEES, aged 66 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Wednesday at 11½ A. M., from his late residence, No. 142 Water-st., Elizabeth, N. J.

WOOD.—On Monday morning, Dec. 17, after a short illness, CHARLES PRAESEL, son of Charles and Catherine M. Wood, aged 7 years, 11 months and 17 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his parents, No. 124 East 50th-st., on Wednesday next at 1 o'clock P. M.

OFFICIAL.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, Dec. 13, 1866.

Information has been received at this Department from Mr. James De Long, the Consul of the United States at Aux Cayes, Hayti, of the death on the 9th of November last, at Aux Cayes, of THOMAS J. KING, master, and the mate and steward of the schooner *Astoria*, lately arrived from New-York.

OFFICIAL.—[No. 107.]

CORONER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Dec. 10, 1866.

The body of an unknown man was found at Pier No. 8 East River, aged about thirty years, stout built, dark hair, blue eyes, full face, side whiskers; dressed as follows: no hat, black coat, dark vest, dark ribbed pants, good boots. Body sent to the Morgue for identification.

For further particulars apply at the Coroner's Office, No. 4 Centre-street.

W. C. GOVER, Coroner.

OFFICIAL.—[No. 108.]

CORONER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Dec. 10, 1866.

The body of an unknown man was found at foot of Thirtieth-street, North River, aged about thirty years, stout built, dark hair; dressed as follows: no hat, no coat, no vest, dark pants, blue shirt. Body sent to the Morgue for identification.

For further particulars apply at the Coroner's Office, No. 4 Centre-street.

W. C. GOVER, Coroner.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
FINE FANCY GOODS, WATCHES AND JEWELRY,
JEWEL CASES,
WORK BOXES,
GLOVE BOXES,
WRITING DESKS,
TRAVELING BAGS,
DRESSING CASES,
CARD CASES,
OPERA GLASSES,
OPERA FANS,
PORTMONNAIES,
PERFUMERY,
TOILET ARTICLES.
CHESS MEN,
BACKGAMMON BOARDS,
DOMINOES AND DICE,
PORCELAINES,
BOHEMIAN GLASS,
TERRA COTTA WARE.
And an endless variety of "BIJOUTERIE" ARTICLES DE PARIS,
GAMES, TOYS,
&c., &c., &c. IMPORTED EXPRESSLY for the HOLIDAY TRADE, is now offered for sale for NET CASH at UNPRECEDENTED LOW PRICES, by
J. M. BOWEN & CO.,
Importers, No. 45 Maiden-lane, N. Y.
Goods delivered to all parts of the City free of expense.

GLOVE AND HANDKERCHIEF BOXES,

At MILLER & CO.'S No. 9 Maiden-lane.

SILVER-PLATED WARE
AT
MANUFACTURERS' PRICES.
THE ENTIRE STOCK
manufactured by
THE MANHATTAN PLATE COMPANY
WILL BE OFFERED
UNTIL JAN. 1, 1867,
AT
MANUFACTURERS' PRICES.
HIRAM YOUNG,
No. 20 John-st.

TIFFANY & CO.,
NOS. 550 AND 552 BROADWAY,
Are now opening over 100 cases of choice goods of their own importation, and specially made to their order—embracing all the novelties in
JEWELRY, CLOCKS, BRONZES AND FANCY GOODS
produced this season in Paris, London, Vienna, Geneva, Naples, Rome, &c., &c., forming the most extensive assortment of rich and rare articles of luxury ever exhibited on this continent.

MUSIC AND CIGAR STANDS COMBINED,

At MILLER & CO.'S, No. 9 Maiden-lane.

A CARD.

I HAVE TAKEN THE STORE NO. 413 BROADWAY, CORNER OF LISPENARD-ST., (Mr. Carleton's late stand,) for the sale at retail during the holiday season of Dore's wonderful illustrated works and other publications of Cassel, Petter & Galpin, of London. I have also a very good miscellaneous stock of fresh Juvenile books and new toy books, and a limited selection of English presentation books and sets of books in fine bindings, which are offered at favorable prices.

WALTER LOW,
Retail Department No. 413 Broadway.

DR. J. H. SCHENCK,

of Philadelphia, respectfully informs his patients and the public that he will make his usual visit to this City TO-DAY (Tuesday), but on the following Tuesdays (Christmas and New-Years) he will not be in New-York. Those who are desirous of consulting him would do well to make a note of this, and call TO-DAY. His Rooms are at No. 32 Bond-st. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

JEWEL CASES, JEWEL BOXES,

MILLER & CO.'S, No. 9 Maiden-lane.

HOWARD & CO.,
No. 619 Broadway, New-York,
Have just opened a choice selection of
RICH VIENNA FANCY GOODS,
Of their own direct importation, from which desirable selections can be made for
HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
Also, Diamonds, Watches, Fine Jewelry, Silver-ware and the
CELEBRATED GORHAM PLATED-WARE,
At as low prices as any other house.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY
OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS, and
STERLING SILVER WARE,
For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

INDIA RUBBER TOYS,
VULCANITE JEWELRY
and FANCY ARTICLES
in great variety, for the HOLIDAYS, at
GOODYEAR'S I. R. GLOVE M'F'G CO.,
No. 205 Broadway, corner of Fulton-st.

DRESSING CASES, DRESSING CASES,

At MILLER & CO.'S, No. 9 Maiden-lane.

HOLIDAYS.
GREAT ATTRACTION.
We offer our large assortment of FANCY GOODS at RETAIL
until Jan. 1, consisting in part of
WRITING-DESKS,
PORTFOLIOS,
DRESSING CASES,
TRAVELING BAGS,
WORK BOXES,
GLOVE BOXES,
CHESS MEN,
BACKGAMMON BOARDS,
DOMINOES,
CARD CASES,
OPERA GLASSES,
BRONZES,
CRIBBAGE BOARDS AND BOXES,
BEZIQUE, &c., &c.,
all suitable for Holiday Gifts.
OLNEY & PRATT, Importers,
No. 41 John-st.

THE HOLIDAYS.
THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT IN THE COUNTRY
OF
RICH DINNER AND TEA SETS,
PARIS CLOCKS
AND STATUARY,
AND FINE FANCY GOODS
OF OUR OWN IMPORTATION.
OVINGTON BROTHERS,
Nos. 238, 238 and 240 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

WRITING DESKS, WRITING DESKS,

MILLER & CO.'S, No. 9 Maiden-lane.

SEVENTH EXHIBITION OF THE ARTISTS' FUND SOCIETY will close on THURSDAY, 20th inst., at 5 P. M., at the Galleries of the National Academy of Design, 23d-st., corner 4th-av. Open from 9 to 5, and 7 to 10 P. M.

HOLIDAYS!—NUMBER YOUR HOUSES!—Beautiful glass, gilded and silver-plated numbers and door-plates, from 30 cents upward. No. 107 Fulton-st. GLASS LETTER COMPANY.

HILL'S HAIR DYE 50 CENTS.—BLACK or brown. Instantaneous. Best, cheapest in use. Quality equals any dollar size. Depot No. 68 John-st. Sold by all druggists.

WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING-MACHINES, No. 625 Broadway, Nos. 338 and 340 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DR. VON EISENBERG

Begs to inform his patients and the public in general that in consequence of the disastrous fire at his late residence, in Broadway, which prevented him from attending to his professional duties, he has now opened his new, spacious and commodious Consulting Rooms at No. 251 5th-av., where he attends to all diseases of the Eye, Ear, Catarrh, Throat and Asthma.

Dr. Von Eisenberg has spared neither labor nor expense to add many additions and improvements to his

ÆSTHETICO-NEURALGICON,

The celebrated apparatus invented by

DR. VON EISENBERG,

For the cure of all diseases of the

EYE, EAR, CATARRH,

DISEASES OF THE THROAT, ASTHMA,

Affections of the Voice, Laryngeal, Bronchial and Pulmonary Complaints, Disordered Functions of the Digestive Organs.

Dr. Von Eisenberg has to state that in inviting the first authorities from the best Medical Colleges of New-York to witness the operation and effect of his extraordinary valuable invention, with its new and wonderful additions, it must be understood that it does not cure every ailment in the world, but it does cure all the diseases above enumerated, such as Impaired Sight, Noises in the Head, Discharges from the Ear, Deafness, Sore Throat, Chronic Catarrh in its worst stage, Lung and Liver Diseases, Inflammation of the Air Cells of the Lungs, restores the Nervous Power, Cures Consumption, Phthisis or wasting away.

Certainly, if we consider the various constitutions affected with the same disease, it is evident that each sufferer from the same disease requires quite a different treatment. It is therefore obvious that no physician can honestly undertake the treatment of any patient until he makes a thorough and sincere diagnosis and investigation.

Thousands have been cured by one application of his Æsthetico-Neuralgicon. Dr. VON EISENBERG has no nostrum requiring secrecy to insure its efficacy, for his treatment is based on long experience, assiduous attention, continued and successful practice, and by his peculiar process he is enabled to restore the sufferer to his normal condition of health. Hundreds, it is well known, have come forward to testify publicly, that they were cured by a single application; and many, as they themselves express, have been actually saved from the grave.

Dr. VON EISENBERG feels (and not without reason) that to have invented a means to benefit afflicted mortals even to subdue the slightest disease, is to him a greater felicity than the riches of a Monte-Christo. As one of our most learned and immortal physicians says: "Since, however, the Great God hath allowed to few upon earth the mighty privilege of serving their kind to its benefit, and that only to those who are of earth's best mold.

Quis meliores, tuto finxit præcordiae Titan"

I must make up in good wishes what I want strength to effect in full.

"Just as it is a crime to murder a man, so it is the part of virtue and honesty to save our fellow-beings when we are able."

CONSULTING ROOMS.
No. 251 5th-av.,
Northeast corner 28th-st., New-York.

**CONSUMPTION C

FINANCIAL.

Fisk & Hatch

BANKERS AND DEALERS

IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

NO. 5 NASSAU-ST.,

BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES:
U. S. SIX PER CENT. BONDS of 1881,
U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
U. S. SEVEN-THIRTY TREASURY NOTES,
U. S. TEN-FORTY BONDS,
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES,
U. S. COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,
U. S. THIRTY-YEAR BONDS, Pacific R. R. issues,
Central Pacific Railroad State Aid Bonds,
and other desirable Securities.

Also, receive deposits and make collections on favorable terms.

BANKING HOUSE OF JAY COOKE & CO.

Corner Wall and Nassau Sts., New-York.

We buy and sell at the most liberal current prices, and have on hand a full supply of
GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES,
SEVEN-THIRTIES,
AND
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,
And execute orders for purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

JAY COOKE & CO.

U.S. SECURITIES A SPECIALTY.

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.,

BANKERS.

NO. 16 SOUTH 3D-ST., PHILADELPHIA. | NO. 3 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

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GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
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ADAMS, KIMBALL & MOORE.

BANKERS,

NO. 14 WALL-ST.,

BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
and allnotes, and execute orders for purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD

AMERICAN BANKING, EXCHANGE AND COMMISSION HOUSE.

Nos. 3 and 5 Rue Scribe, Paris, France.
JAMES W. TUCKER.
EDWARD R. ANDREWS.

JAMES W. TUCKER & CO. buy and sell United States Securities and Foreign Exchange, issue and cash Letters of Credit, as well as transact a general commission business, and refer, by permission, to the following gentlemen:

REFERENCES:
Wm. T. Andrews, Esq., President National City Bank, Boston.
Wm. H. Aspinwall, Esq., New-York.
James H. Beal, Esq., President Second National Bank, Boston.
Wm. T. Blodgett, Esq., New-York.
T. Hall Faile, Esq., New-York.
Dudley S. Gregory, Esq., Jersey City, New-Jersey.
George Griswold, Esq., New-York.
Stephen Hyatt, Esq., New-York.
Wm. S. Jenkins, Esq., Cashier Bank of America, New-York.
Amos A. Lawrence, Esq., Boston.
Wm. Mitchell Mact, Esq., President Leather Manufacturers' Bank, New-York.
Morris Taylor, Esq., President City Bank, New-York.
Jonathan Thorne, Esq., New-York.
R. Sands Tucker, Esq., New-York.
John E. Williams, Esq., President Metropolitan Bank, New-York.
W. H. Webb, Esq., New-York.
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Messrs. Jas. M. Beebe & Co., Boston.
Messrs. Clark, Adams & Clark, Boston.
Messrs. C. F. Hovey & Co., Boston.
Messrs. Howes & Macy, Bankers, No. 30 Wall-st., New-York.
Messrs. Hoyt Brothers, New-York.
Messrs. Bussing, Crocker & Co., New-York.
Messrs. Spofford, Tileston & Co., New-York.
Messrs. W. A. & M. White, New-York.
Messrs. W. F. Weld & Co., Boston.

TO BANKERS, BROKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES.

BONDS STOLEN, $10,000 REWARD.

The Royal Insurance Company will pay a reward of $10,000 for the recovery of Government securities contained in a tin box stolen from their safe on the 10th inst., and will pay in that proportion for the recovery of any portion of the said securities. The public are cautioned against negotiating said securities.

5 per cent. Coupon 1874 Bonds, $1,000 each.

Nos.	1,656	1,657	1,658	1,659	4,931	10,695	10,696
Nos.	11,341	12,280	12,919	12,923	12,953	12,954	12,955
Nos.	12,986	12,987	12,988	12,989	12,990	14,493	14,494
Nos.	14,495	14,496	14,932	15,159	15,160	15,161	16,761
Nos.	16,762	16,763	16,764	16,765	16,766	16,767	16,768
Nos.	16,769	16,770	16,771	16,772	16,773	16,774	16,775
Nos.	16,776	16,777	16,778	16,779	16,780	16,781	16,782
Nos.	16,783	16,784	16,785	16,786	16,787	16,788	16,789
Nos.	16,790	16,791	16,792	16,793	16,794	16,795	16,796
Nos.	16,797	16,798	16,799	16,800	5,983	14,026	

6 per cent. Coupon 1861 Bonds, $1,000 each.

Payable to the order of Adam Norrie and Benjamin B. Sherman, Committee, and not indorsed.

Nos.	65,997	65,998	65,999	66,000	66,001	66,002	66,003
Nos.	66,004	66,005	66,006	66,007	66,008	66,009	66,010
Nos.	66,011	66,012	66,013	66,014	66,015	66,016	66,017
Nos.	66,018	66,019	66,020	66,021	66,022		

7-30 Bonds, $1,000 each.

Nos.	12,099	20,899	25,043	25,046	25,047	25,940	34,356
Nos.	76,599	116,634	117,827	117,828	117,829	117,830	117,831
Nos.	118,965	124,719					

5-20 Bonds, $1,000 each.

Nos.	36,531	38,859	38,868	38,883	38,897	38,904	38,928
Nos.	38,987	38,989					

6 per cent. 1881 Bonds, $1,000 each.

Nos.	8,902	8,906	8,923	8,924	8,926	8,917	8,909
Nos.	8,911	8,907	8,918	8,899	8,905	8,901	8,900
Nos.	8,898	8,896	8,897	8,895			

6 per cent. 1881 Bonds, $500 each.

Nos.	1,277	1,276	1,261	1,255	15,426	15,427

U. S. Coupon Bonds, 5 per cent. 10-40, $1,000 each.

Nos.	36,289	36,812	38,514	102,642	

U. S. Coupon Bonds, 5 per cent. 10-40, $500 each.

Nos.	35,275	35,276	35,277	35,278	35,279	35,280	35,281
Nos.	35,282						

Registered stock of 1881, $10,000 each.

Nos.	9,602	9,603	9,604				

Registered stock of 1881, $5,000 each.

Nos.	7,224	7,248	7,279	7,280	7,281	7,282	6,911
Nos.	2,618						

Registered stock of 1881, $1,000 each.

Nos.	17,404	18,328	18,329	18,360	18,234		

7-30 per cent. Bonds.

Nos.	1,782	1,783	$5,000 each.	No. 11,573, $1,000.			

No. 56 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, 11th December, 1866.

MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 8, 1866.

The annual election for Eleven Directors of this Bank for the ensuing year, will be held at the Banking Room on TUESDAY, Jan. 8, 1867.

Polls open from 11 to 12 A. M.

J. D. VERMILYE, Cashier.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 10, 1866.

INTERNAL REVENUE STEMPS,

Of all denominations, can be obtained at this office at the full commissions allowed by law, viz: On amounts of fifty dollars and upward, 2 per cent.; one hundred dollars and upward, 3 per cent.; five hundred dollars and upward, 4 per cent.; one thousand dollars and upward, 5 per cent.; the commissions being payable in stamps.

H. H. VAN DYCK, Assistant Treasurer.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE stockholders of the WASHINGTON MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, of the City of New-York:

That at a special meeting of the stockholders of said Company, held at their office, No. 40 Pine-st., in said City, on the 5th day of November, A.D. 1866, in view of a deficiency in the capital of said Company, caused by unprecedented marine disasters, and in pursuance of section 11 of the charter of said Company, and of the statute in such case made and provided, it was unanimously resolved that an assessment of forty per cent. be and the same was accordingly duly assessed upon each and every share of the capital stock of said Company, payable at the office of said Company, No. 40 Pine-st., in said City, on or before the 24 day of January, 1867.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 1, 1866.

A. L. McCARTHY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE CO., No. 51 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, Dec. 14, 1866.

THE BOOKS OF THIS COMPANY WILL close on the 31st inst., preparatory to the annual statement. Persons holding policies on risks which shall have terminated during the year prior to 1st January next, are requested to furnish an account of the premiums thereon, and a statement of all claims for return of premium, to present discrepancies in the accounts.

J. H. CHAPMAN Secretary.

THE NATIONAL MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 12, 1866.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the banking house, No. 26 Wall-st., on MONDAY, the 14th day of January next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

F. CHANDLER, Cashier.

THE BOWERY NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 15, 1866.

AN ELECTION FOR FIFTEEN DIRECTORS of this institution, to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the Banking-room, on TUESDAY, the 15th day of January next, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 o'clock P. M.

D. HAMILTON, Cashier.

OFFICE OF GEO. K. SISTARE,
(Adjoining House of Mess. J. No. 70 Wall-st.)
NEW-YORK, Dec. 15, 1866.

REGISTERED UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT STOCKS given in exchange for 5-20 Coupon Bonds and United States 7.30s, or $46,000 New York County Sixes (6s) for sale at a liberal discount.

NATIONAL SHOE AND LEATHER BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 8, 1866.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR FIFTEEN Directors of this Bank, for the ensuing year, will be held at the Banking House, Broadway and Chambers sts., on TUESDAY, Jan. 8, 1867. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

J. M. CRANE, Cashier.

SUSQUEHANNA, WYOMING VALLEY RAILROAD AND COAL COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 10, 1866.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 17 Trinity Building, on TUESDAY, the 22d of January, 1867, at 3 o'clock P. M.

ELLIS POTTER, Secretary.

NOTICE OF ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL election for directors of the first-class of the NORTH AMERICA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY will be held at the office of the Company on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 19. Polls open from 10 to 3 o'clock P. M.

J. W. MERRILL, Secretary.

THE CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 8, 1866.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the annual meeting of the stockholders of this Bank, for the election of Directors, will be held at the banking-house on TUESDAY, the 8th day of January next. The poll will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

W. H. SANFORD, Cashier.

EAST RIVER NATIONAL BANK.—THE annual election for fifteen Directors of this Bank will be held at the banking-house, No. 680 Broadway, on TUESDAY, the eighth day of January, 1867, between the hours of 2 and 3 o'clock P. M.

WM. S. CARMAN, Cashier.

FINANCIAL.

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

OF THE

SOUTHWEST Pacific R. R. Co.

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST GUARANTEED BY THE ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY,
IN COUPON BONDS
OF
$1,000 EACH,
TWENTY YEARS TO RUN.
DUE SEPT. 15, 1886.
INTEREST AT THE RATE OF SEVEN PER CENT. PER ANNUM.
PAYABLE IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK ON THE FIRST DAYS OF JANUARY AND JULY.

These Bonds are issued on 77 miles of completed road, now in operation to Rolla, in the State of Missouri, which cost to construct.....$4,500,000
And 13 miles of road graded, with material on hand, to be completed by Jan. 1, 1867, at a cost of.....500,000
Together with 200,000 acres of land, now being disposed of at a minimum of $5 per acre, (maximum $40).....1,300,000
Say present total value of.....$6,300,000

THE AMOUNT OF BONDS ISSUED IS $2,000,000.

SECURED BY MORTGAGE TO JOHN P. YELVERTON AND CHAS. H. WARD, OF NEW-YORK, AS TRUSTEES OF THE ABOVE NAMED PROPERTY.

By a provision of this Mortgage, when lands are sold to the amount of $40,000, it is to constitute a special fund for the redemption of alike amount of these Bonds at a rate not exceeding 105 per cent. They are also receivable at PAR by the Company in payment of its sales of lands.

At St. Louis this road connects with all the Eastern railways, and runs west through the most attractive parts of the State of Missouri, via Franklin, St. James, Rolla, Lebanon, Marshfield, Granby (lead mines) and Neosho, to the west line of the State. At Springfield it will connect with the Great Atlantic and Pacific Railroad (its eastern terminus) to the Pacific.

When completed, it will present a road [illegible] 310 miles in length, costing about.....$12,500,000
With 1,036,000 acres of land, valued at.....10,000,000
Showing a total value of.....$22,000,000
With a total amount of bonds authorized, with the guarantee as above, of.....$7,250,000
Which may be issued at a rate not exceeding $25,000 per mile of completed work as it progresses.

Of the present issue of $2,000,000 of bonds, the sum of $800,000 is now offered for sale at the low rate of 85 per cent. The Company will advance the rate to 85 per cent. on the 1st January instant.

For further particulars apply to

WARD & CO.,
Bankers,
No. 54 Wall-st., New-York.

VERMILYE & CO.,

NO. 44 WALL-ST.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS

IN

GOVERNMENT STOCKS
AND
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.

CLOSING PRICES.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 17, 1866.

	Buy.	Sell.		Buy.	Sell.
Registered '81	107½	108¼	June, 7-30	105⅝	105¾
Coupon, 1881	111⅜	112	July, 7-30	105⅛	105⅜
5-20 Regist'd '62.	108	108¼	June, C.L.N't's, '65	116⅛	116⅜
5-20 Coupon, '62.	107¾	107⅞	July, C.L.N't's, '64	115⅛	116
5-20 Coupon, '64.	108⅛	108⅜	Aug., C.L.N't's, '64	115⅛	115⅜
5-20 Coupon, '65.	106⅝	106⅞	Oct., C.L.N't's, '64	114⅛	114⅜
5-20 " new, '65.	106⅛	106⅜	Dec., C.L.N't's, '64	113⅛	113⅜
10-40 Registered.	99½	99¾	May, C.L.N't's, '65	111⅛	111⅜
10-40 Coupon.....	99⅝	100	Aug., C.L.N't's, '65	110⅜	110⅝
Gold.....	138	138⅛	Sept., C.L.N't's, '65	110⅛	110⅜
August, 7-30.	105¾	105⅞	Oct., C.L.N't's, '65	109⅜	110⅛

L. P. MORTON & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 30 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK,
are prepared to receive subscriptions for shares in the
INTERNATIONAL
OCEAN TELEGRAPH COMPANY,
incorporated under the laws of the State of New-York.

CAPITAL.....$1,500,000
IN 15,000 SHARES OF $100 EACH.

DEPOSIT ON SUBSCRIPTIONS TEN PER CENT., THE BALANCE IN INSTALLMENTS AS CALLED FOR FROM TIME TO TIME BY THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

PRESIDENT,
WILLIAM F. SMITH,
(Brevet Major-Gen., U. S. A.)
VICE-PRESIDENT,
ALEXANDER HAMILTON, Jr.
SECRETARY,
ALFRED PELL, Jr.
TREASURER,
MATURIN L. DELAFIELD.
DIRECTORS:
ALEX. HAMILTON, Jr., CASPER B. LIVINGSTON,
CHARLES KNAP, WM. T. BLODGETT,
WILLIAM F. SMITH, EDW. M. ARCHIBALD,
MATURIN L. DELAFIELD, OLIVER K. KING,
JAMES A. SCHRYMSER, ALFRED PELL, Jr.
COUNSEL:
ALEX. HAMILTON, Jr., Esq.,
SAMUEL E. LYON, Esq.

OFFICE NO. 45 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK.

The International Ocean Telegraph Company is organized to connect the United States by way of Florida with Cuba, the other West Indian Islands, and, by extensions to the Isthmus of Panama, to connect telegraphically the South and Central America and the continents of Europe and Africa.

The Company has obtained the following grants:
An exclusive grant from the United States for 14 years.
An exclusive grant from the State of Florida for 20 years.
A exclusive grant from the Spanish Government for 40 years, for Cuba and Porto Rico.
A grant from the Dominican Republic.
The first cable will be laid from Key West to Havana, where it will connect with the telegraph lines extending over the island.
Responsible parties have offered to contract for cables of the most approved kind, payments of same to be made after they have been laid and been in successful operation for a reasonable time.

CAPITAL $5,000,000.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 8, 1866.

ELECTION NOTICE.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this Bank for the election of nine Directors and three Inspectors, will be held at their Banking Room on the second Tuesday in January, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

By order of the board.

B. SEMAN, Cashier.

GREENLEAF, NORRIS & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 6 NEW-ST.,
Stock Exchange Building,
NEW-YORK.

A. W. GREENLEAF, BENSON VAN VLIET,
JOHN B. NORRIS, M. F. HAZEN.

ELECTION NOTICE.

HAMILTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 11 WALL-ST.

An election for Directors of this Company for the ensuing year will be held on MONDAY, Jan. 7, 1867, between the hours of 12 and 2 o'clock P. M.

JAMES GILMORE, Secretary.

GENERAL OFFICE OF THE KENTUCKY BOURBON CO., NEW-YORK, Dec. 17, 1866.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this Company is hereby ordered to convene at the office of the Company, No. 80 Broadway, New-York, on MONDAY, Jan. 7, 1867, at 12 M., with a view to increase the capital stock of the company from three thousand (3,000) shares, $300,000, to ten thousand (10,000) shares, $1,000,000, and to alter, amend, or change the by-laws and transact such other business as may come before the meeting.

C. H. SANBORN, President.

A majority of the
LEVI GRAY, Trustees.

OFFICE MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD CO., GEORGETOWN, CHARLESTON, Ohio, Dec. 15, 1866.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THIS Company, at the agency in New-York City, and at this office, will be closed from the 1st to the 15th of January, proximo, inclusive.

WM. E. WATSON, Secretary.

Parties holding certificates of stock discharged from the Chillicothe books, are requested to surrender them at the New-York agency for registry before the closing of the transfer-books.

GENERAL OFFICE OF THE KENTUCKY BOURBON CO., NEW-YORK, Dec. 17, 1866.

THE ANNUAL STOCKHOLDERS' MEETing for the election of Trustees of this Company, for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 80 Broadway, New-York, on MONDAY, Jan. 14, 1867, at 12 M. The annual meeting of the Trustees for the election of officers will be held the same day at the same place.

C. H. SANBORN, President.

FOR SALE—42D AND GRAND-ST. FERRY RAILROAD, 3d-Avenue Railroad, Central Park, North and East River (Belt) Railroad Company Stocks, all at low rates.

Also, Insurance Stocks and other Securities for investment.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Stock Broker and Auctioneer,
No. 43 Pine-st., N. Y.

THE OCEAN NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 7, 1866.

ELECTION NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETing of the stockholders of this bank will be held at their banking-rooms, on TUESDAY, the 8th day of January next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M., for the purpose of electing Directors for the ensuing year.

C. S. STEVENSON, Cashier.

THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 15, 1866.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank for the ensuing year, will be held at the banking rooms, corner Broadway and Murray-st., on TUESDAY, Jan. 8, 1867.

Polls open from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.

E. H. PERKINS, Jr., Cashier.

THE CHATHAM NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 6, 1866.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of this Bank, for the election of Directors, will be held at the banking room on TUESDAY, the 8th day of January next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. By order of the Board.

O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

IRVING NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 8, 1866.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR ELEVEN Directors of this Bank will be held at the banking-house on TUESDAY, Jan. 8, 1867. Polls open from 1 to 2 o'clock P. M.

J. L. JEWETT, Jr., Cashier.

FINANCIAL.

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

OF THE ST. PAUL AND PACIFIC RAILROAD OF MINNESOTA,

which are only $10,000 per mile on finished road. For sale by

TURNER BROTHERS,
Bankers, corner of Nassau and Pine sts.

A SECRETARY WANTED FOR A chartered company, who can control $5,000 to $10,000. Call on or address J. P. MARSHALL, No. 155 Broadway, Room 22.

DIVIDENDS.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY.

A dividend of FIVE DOLLARS per share, (free of Government tax,) has this day been declared on the capital stock of this Company, payable at this office on and after Jan. 2, 1867. The transfer-books will close on the 17th inst., and reopen on the 2d day of January next.

W. BEMENT, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 10, 1866.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY CO., No. 87 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1866.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a Dividend of Seven per Cent., less Government tax, on the preferred stock of this Company for the year ending the 1st day of December next, payable on and after the 17th day of December next in the preferred stock of the Company, at par, to holders of said stock as shown by the books of the Company on the 1st day of December. The Transfer-Books will be closed on the afternoon of the 1st of December, and open on the morning of the 18th. Fractional parts of a share of the Dividend declared will be paid for in cash by the Treasurer at the rate of the price of the stock on the 18th December instant.

A. L. PRITCHARD, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE UNION TRUST COMPANY, No. 73 BROADWAY, CORNER OF RECTOR-ST.,
Dec. 15, 1866.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE TRUSTEES OF the UNION TRUST COMPANY, of New-York, have declared a dividend on its capital stock of four per cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after the 1st day of January next. The transfer books will be closed from the 20th inst. until the second day of January next.

W. F. ALDRICH, Secretary.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK, NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATION, NEW-YORK, Dec. 14, 1866.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after 2d of January next.

The transfer books will be closed from the 20th inst. to 8th of January, 1867.

W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

THE "INSTITUTION FOR THE SAVINGS OF MERCHANTS' CLERKS," and others, No. 516 Broadway, has declared a dividend on deposits entitled thereto, for the six months ending 31st inst., and payable MONDAY, Jan. 21, 1867, at the following rates per annum: Six per Cent. on sums of from $5 to $500, and Five per Cent. on larger sums, free from Government tax. MOSES H. GRINNELL, President.

ANDREW WARNER, Secretary.

DEC. 13, 1866.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 12, 1866.

HAMILTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 11 WALL-ST.

THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of 5 per cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after Jan. 1, 1867.

JAMES GILMORE, Secretary.

LIFE INSURANCE.

THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,

OFFICE CORNER OF BROADWAY AND LIBERTY-STREET.

F. S. WINSTON, President.

Cash Assets, Nov. 1, 1866. $17,316,001 83.

This Company issues Life, Endowment and Paid-up Policies, in various forms, and at rates as favorable as is consistent with security.

DIVIDENDS ANNUAL AND IN CASH, which may be used in payment of premiums, or on paid-up policies, as an annual CASH INCOME TO THE ASSURED.

Attention is called to the

INSTALMENT FEATURE,

Securing to the beneficiaries annuities for any number of years after the death of the assured.

RICHARD A. McCURDY, V. P.
SHEPPARD HOMANS, Actuary.

ISAAC ABBATT, JOHN M. STUART, } Secretaries.

SAVINGS BANKS.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION.
No. 96 Warren-st.

Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on all sums entitled thereto, free of Government tax. Open daily from 10 to 3 P. M.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Sec'y.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 293 BOWERY.

Six per cent. interest (free from Government tax) allowed on sums of from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before Jan. 2 will draw interest from that date.

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M., and on Mondays and Wednesdays from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M.

STEPHEN CUTTER, President.

HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 3 CHAMBERS-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 12, 1866.

DEPOSITORS ARE HEREBY NOTIfied that interest at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum will be paid on all sums from $1 to $500, and at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum on all sums over $500, which have been entered for the space of six and three months previous to the 1st day of January 1, 1867, payable on and after the 21st day of January next. Interest not called for will be added to the principal and draw interest as if deposited previous to the 1st of January.

Bank open daily, from 10 A. M. till 3 P. M., and on Thursdays from 5 to 7 P. M.

CHAS. A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

WILLIAM H. SLOCUM, President.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK, No. 10 COOPER INSTITUTE, 3d-av.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED on all sums from $1 to $5,000, free from Government tax.

Deposits made on or before Jan. 20 will draw interest from 1st inst.

ISAAC T. SMITH, President.
WM. J. BARNES, Secretary.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$450 WANTED.—A PARTNER IN AN ESTABlished cash business, paying regularly from $200 to $250 per month; no risk; good opening to a good capable business man. This is a rare opportunity. Price, $450. Apply to HILL & CO., No. 81 Nassau-st., Room No. 54.

A GENTLEMAN OF EXPERIENCE IN the domestic commission business, wishes a partner with capital. Address F. SMITH, Box No. 164 *Times* Office.

A MANUFACTURER OF AN ARTICLE of large sales in City and country, would like a partner with capital. Address S. P., Box No. 184 *Times* Office.

THE ABINGDON TEA-STORE, NO. 14 8th-av., with lease, fixtures, a full stock of goods, and an outside cash trade for sale. Price $1,300.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN CHANCERY.—ADVERTISEMENT TO NEXT OF KIN.—Cause petition under the Court of Chancery (Ireland) regulation, Act 1850, sec. 15.—In the matter of EDWARD BYRNE and MARGARET BYRNE, otherwise NOLAN, his wife, petitioners, CATHARINE MULLIGAN, PATRICK MULLIGAN, HUGH MULLIGAN, the younger, and FELIX MULLIGAN, the younger, all of the city of New-York, persons claiming to be next of kin of JOHN NOLAN, late of Lower Kevin-street, in the City of Dublin, deceased, on or before the first day of February next, to furnish in writing to the petitioners' agent, their solicitor, THOMAS G. WHITE, No. 20 Ushers Quay, Dublin, the amount and particulars of their several demands as such next of kin, in order that the petitioners may without any expense to them, be able to prove the same before one of their demands as they shall think just, of the allowance or disallowance of which, or any part of same, said next of kin shall receive due notice; and all such next of kin whose demands shall be disallowed, either wholly or in part, shall at the peril of costs be at liberty to file in my office in respect of the claims or amounts so disallowed, within two months after they shall respectively have received notice of such disallowance. Dated this 15th day of November, 1866.

E. LITTEN,
Master in Chancery.

THOMAS J. WHITE, Solicitor for the petitioners, No. 20 Usher's Quay, Dublin, Ireland.
St Tu Fri Tues*

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK—HENRY A. GARRETT, JAMES R. CLARK, Jr., EDWIN D. GRISWOLD and JAMES R. CORDNER, Plaintiffs, against EL-LERY C. FOLGER and PERCY W. TIBBS, Defendants.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of this Court, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at my office, No. 243 Broadway, in said City, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of thirteen hundred and forty-seven dollars and seventy-five cents, with interest on the same from the 13th day of November, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, besides the cost of this action.—Dated New-York, Nov. 13, 1866.

CHARLES R. SMITH,
Plaintiffs' Attorney.

The said complaint was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in said City, on Dec. 10, 1866. CHARLES R. SMITH,
Plaintiffs' Attorney.

[U. S. Inter. Rev. 50-cent stamp, canceled.] d11-law6wTu.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROSWELL C. BRAINARD, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against EDWIN S. PORTER, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the administrators, at the office of William Porter, Jr., No. 271 Pearl-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 18th day of April next.

DATED Oct. 11, 1866.

MARY JANE PORTER,
WILLIAM PORTER, Jr., } Administrators.

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IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROSWELL C. BRAINARD, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against THOMAS M. McLEAN, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the Executors, at the office of WILLIAM LINTZ, No. 185 Maiden-lane, in the City of New-York, on or before the 26th day of March next.—Dated Sept. 14, 1866.

EDWIN A. ABEL,
WILLIAM LINTZ, } Executors.

s18-law6mTu*

VALENTINES.

THE NEW-YORK UNION VALENTINE COMPANY have an immense stock of valentines on exhibition (to the trade) at their salesrooms Nos. 134 and 136 William-st., New-York.

DRY GOODS.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
FRENCH FANCY SKIRTS.

We have just received per *Scotia* another
IMPORTATION
of the above, consisting of the MOST ELEGANT AND RECHERCHE ASSORTMENT
OUT OF PARIS,
Among them are some beautiful
WHITE CASHMERE SKIRTS.
WHITE ALPACA SKIRTS.
BLACK CASHMERE AND ALPACAS,
Handsomely trimmed in the NEWEST AND MOST TASTEFUL STYLES.
WHITE MUSLIN SKIRTS,
PLAIN, TUCKED and EMBROIDERED, at prices that will astonish our lady customers. We can sell them at less than the material would cost here.
"THE JEROME SKIRT,"
The MOST STYLISH and ELEGANT ARTICLE of the kind in America, will be made in COLORS TO ORDER.
This Skirt, designed expressly for us
BY A LADY IN SOCIETY,
Is one of the FASHION SENSATIONS OF THE SEASON. SPECIMENS CONTINUALLY ON DISPLAY IN OUR SHOW WINDOW.
We have also JUST RECEIVED,
ANOTHER IMPORTATION OF OUR CELEBRATED
FRENCH COUTILLE AND EMBROIDERED CORSETS,
In LADIES and MISSES, all sizes.
SHOULDER BRACES, SUPPORTERS, &c., &c., &c.
THE TRADE SUPPLIED ON LIBERAL TERMS.

GAYNOR,

Importer and Manufacturer,
No. 765 Broadway,
Between 8th and 9th sts.

No connection whatever with any other store in this City.

CLOSING OUT
AT A TERRIBLE SACRIFICE,
SOME MOST DESIRABLE GOODS, REALLY LESS THAN HALF THEIR VALUE.

ENGLISH POPLINS	$3 00 per Dress
ENGLISH POPLINS	3 75 per Dress
SILK-STRIPED FRENCH POPLIN	4 50 per Dress
ONE LOT FINE FRENCH POPLIN	4 80 per Dress
BLACK COLORADO CLOTH	4 00 per Dress

H. JACKSON, Importer,
No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.
Watered, Plain and Broche Ribbons every width, shade and color. Prices still downward.
Lace of the richest black Ribbons under price.
EDW'D RIDLEY.
Nos. 309, 311 and 311½ Grand, and 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st., Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.
Another line of our celebrated Black Silk Bonnet Velvets at $2 50, $3, $3 50, $4 and upward.
Colored Silk Velvets, $2 50, $3, $3 50 and $4 50, every shade.
Uncut materials, Corded Silks, Satins, &c., cheap.
EDW'D RIDLEY.
Nos. 309, 311 and 311½ Grand and 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st., Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.
From auction. Bargains in Kid Gloves.
One large lot of Ladies' Kid Gloves at 44c. per pair.
Examine our Dollar Kid Glove, warranted Goat Skin.
Our best Two Dollar Glove reduced to $1 99 per pair.
In Cashmere, Lined Silk and Lisle Gloves our stock is cheap.
Bargains in Hosiery.
EDW'D RIDLEY,
Nos. 309, 311 and 311½ Grand and 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st., Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.
Willow, Ostrich and other Feathers.
Imported French Flowers new every

SHIPPING.

GREAT REDUCTION
IN PRICE OF PASSAGE TO EUROPE
BY THE
ONLY AMERICAN LINE TO ENGLAND
AND FRANCE.
The New-York and Havre Steamship Company's first-class mail steamships ARAGO and FULTON, having been thoroughly refitted, will leave Pier No. 47 North River for Havre, calling at Falmouth, on the following days, at noon, precisely:
ARAGO, Henry A. Gardner.....Saturday, Dec. 22, 1866.
And every twenty-eight days thereafter.
PRICES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN GOLD
FIRST-CLASS:
Main Saloon.....$100 | Lower Saloon.....$80
Second class.....$50.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The company will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
J. J. COMSTOCK, Agent,
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
JAMES A. WOTTON, Havre, General Agent in Europe.
L'HERBETTE, KANE & CO., Agents in Paris.

CUNARD EMIGRANT LINE,
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
EVERY TWENTY DAYS.
FROM NEW-YORK EVERY WEDNESDAY.
HECLA.....Dec. 19
PALMYRA.....Jan. 2
RATES OF PASSAGE:
Cabin.....$80 Gold.
Steerage.....$30 Currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown at lowest rates.
For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 69 Broadway.
For Freight and Cabin Passage, at No. 4 Bowling-green.
E. CUNARD.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL,
Calling at Londonderry to land mails and passengers.
The favorite passenger steamships of
THE ANCHOR LINE
SAIL EVERY SATURDAY.
IOWA sails.....TUESDAY, Dec. 17.
CALEDONIA sails.....SATURDAY, Dec. 22.
COLUMBIA sails.....SATURDAY, Dec. 29.
RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
To Liverpool, Glasgow and Derry—Cabins, $90 and $70; steerage, $30.
Prepaid certificates from these ports to New-York, $35.
To Hamburg, Havre, Antwerp, &c., $100 and $37.
For further particulars apply at the Company's offices.
FRANCIS McDONALD & CO., Agents,
No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York.

NOTICE.—THE STEAMSHIP IOWA, ANCHOR Line, sails TO-DAY, (Tuesday,) at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River, with passengers for Glasgow and Liverpool. Owing to the difficulty of getting the grain barges from the Atlantic Dock, she was prevented sailing on the day advertised, Saturday last.

LONDON AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.
Passage to London, $93, $80 and $30 currency.
Passage from London, $75, $60 and $30 gold.
WM. PENN, Capt. Billinge, from New-York, Dec. 29.
ATALANTA, Capt. Pinkham, from New-York, Jan. 12.
BELGIONA, Capt. Dixon, from New-York, Feb. 2.
CELLA, Capt. Gleadell, from New-York, Feb. 16.
The new and elegant British iron steamship WILLIAM PENN, 3,000 tons, will leave Pier No. 3, North River, for London, on SATURDAY, Dec. 22nd, at noon.
The accommodations for passengers on this ship are unsurpassed.
Freight will be taken and through bills of lading given to Havre, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, and Dunkirk.
For passage apply to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, No. 26 Broadway.
For freight apply at No. 54 South-st.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails:
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....SATURDAY.....Dec. 22
CITY OF DUBLIN.....WEDNESDAY.....Dec. 26
CITY OF BOSTON.....SATURDAY.....Dec. 29
CITY OF LIMERICK.....WEDNESDAY.....Jan. 2
CITY OF CORK.....SATURDAY.....Jan. 5
and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 45 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
By the mail steamers sailing every Saturday,
First Cabin.....$80 | Steerage.....$30
First Cabin to London.....86 | Steerage to London.....34
First Cabin to Paris.....100 | Steerage to Paris.....40
PAYABLE IN GOLD.
Passage by the Wednesday steamers, first cabin, $90; steerage, $30. Payable in United States Currency.
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $30 gold or the equivalent. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information, apply at the Company's offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN
ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL,
CALLING AT COBH HARBOR;
AND
BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL,
CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
JAVA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Jan. 2, 1867.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York, Wednesday, Jan. 9.
CHINA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 16.
SCOTIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Jan. 23.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$150
Second Cabin Passage.....100
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$125
Second Cabin Passage.....80
Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.
(Limited.)
Steamers weekly to Liverpool, calling at Queenstown. The splendid first-class iron steamships of this line will be dispatched as follows from Pier No. 47 North River:
VIRGINIA, Capt. Prowse.....SATURDAY, Dec. 22
HELVITIA, Capt. Thompson.....SATURDAY, Dec. 29
ENGLAND, Capt. Grace.....SATURDAY, Jan. 5
PENNSYLVANIA, Capt. Lewis.....SATURDAY, Jan. 12
And every Saturday thereafter.
An experienced surgeon on each ship, free of charge. Drafts issued for any amount, payable at any bank in Great Britain or on the Continent.
Rates of passage, payable in currency,
Cabin. Steerage.
To Liverpool or Queenstown....$100 $30
Through passage to Paris, London, Antwerp, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at low rates.
Steerage passage tickets to bring persons from Liverpool or Queenstown for $35, currency, can be obtained at No. 27 Broadway.
For freight or cabin passage apply at the office of the Company, No. 67 Broadway; for steerage tickets, at the passage office of the Company, No. 27 Broadway, or No. 275 Pearl-st.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN
ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT COBH HARBOR.
AND
BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND COBH HARBOR.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 19.
DUBA leaves New-York Wednesday, Dec. 26.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$132 50
Second Cabin Passage.....80 00
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$112 50
Second Cabin Passage.....65 00
payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S
MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:
EUROPE.....LEMARIE.....SATURDAY, Dec. 15
ST. LAURENT.....BOCANDE.....SATURDAY, Dec. 29
PEREIRE.....DUCHESNE.....SATURDAY, Jan. 12
VILLE DE PARIS.....SURMONT.....SATURDAY, Jan. 26
PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.
First cabin.....$135 | Second cabin.....$80
RATES AFTER 1ST JANUARY, 1867.
First cabin, $150; second cabin, $100; including wine.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
Medical attendance free of charge.
Passengers intending to land at Brest can be furnished on board with railroad coupon tickets, and their baggage checked to Paris, at an additional charge of $5 for first and $3 for second class.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent No. 58 Broadway.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.
FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
REGULAR UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS, sailing on the 22d of every month:
GUIANA, Capt. Geo. B. Slocum, Dec. 22.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. L. P. Timmerman, Jan. 22.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. Tinklepaugh, Feb. 22.
These elegant steamers sail with regularity, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagement of freight or passage, apply to GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.
EMFIRE LINE FOR SAVANNAH.
Every SATURDAY from Pier No. 13 North River, Punctually at 3 o'clock P. M.
The favorite sidewheel steamships
SAN SALVADOR, Atkins, Commander, sails Dec. 22.
SAN JACINTO, Loveland, Commander, sails Dec. 29.
Through tickets and bills of lading to all points.
Elegant passenger accommodations.
GARRISON & ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green, N. Y.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.
The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. Le Messurier, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's dock, at Jersey City, on
MONDAY.....Dec. 31 | MONDAY.....Jan. 28
At Noon.
Passage money to Nassau.....$45
Passage money to Havana.....50
Payable in gold or its equivalent.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

U. S. MAIL LINE TO HAVANA.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
EVERY THURSDAY, from Pier No. 4 North River, PUNCTUALLY AT 12 M.,
The elegant side-wheel steamships
EAGLE.....GREENE.....THURSDAY, Dec. 20
MORRO CASTLE.....ADAMS.....THURSDAY, Jan. 3
EAGLE.....GREENE.....THURSDAY, Jan. 10
COLUMBIA.....BARTON.....THURSDAY, Jan. 17
GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents,
No. 5 Bowling-Green, N. Y.

THE ELEGANT
SCREW-STEAMER MERRIMAC,
Capt. Van Sice, will sail for HAVANA SATURDAY, Dec. 29, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 46 North River.
For freight or passage apply to
GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, No. 5 Bowling-Green, New-York.

THE OLD LINE
FOR RICHMOND, NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.
From Pier No. 21, North River.
Steamship SARATOGA, Capt. King,
leaves every WEDNESDAY, at 3 P. M., for above ports.
Steamship NIAGARA, Capt. Couch,
every SATURDAY, at 3 P. M., for Norfolk only.
G. BLENEKEN & PALMORE,
No. 115 Broadway, (up stairs.)

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
Consignees of cargo per bark TWILIGHT, from Liverpool, will please call at the office of the undersigned without delay and sign the average bond.
A. WOOD & WALKER,
Agents, 71 Pine-st., and 71 Wall-st.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
THROUGH LINE
TO CALIFORNIA,
CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL,
VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.
Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock, noon, as follows:
Dec. 27.—RISING STAR, Capt. T. A. Harris, connecting with MONTANA, Capt. Sutton.
Dec. 31.—OCEAN QUEEN, Capt. ——, connecting with CONSTITUTION, Capt. Cavarly.
All departures touch at Acapulco; those of 1st and 31st connect at Panama with steamers for South Pacific ports; 1st and 11th for Central American Ports, and those of 1st touch at Manzanillo.
Departure of 11th each month connects with the new steam line from Panama to Australia and New-Zealand.
Steamer of Dec. 11, 1866, will connect with the first steamer of the Company's China Line, leaving San Francisco Jan. 1, 1867, for Hong Kong.
100 pounds baggage allowed each adult. Medicines and attendance free.
For passage tickets and all further information apply at the office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River, New-York. S. K. HOLMAN, Agent.

OPPOSITION LINE
TO CALIFORNIA VIA NICARAGUA.
THE NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY
Will dispatch the fast and elegant steamship
SANTIAGO DE CUBA,
Jessup Wells, Commander,
On THURSDAY, Dec. 20, at noon, from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st.
AT GREATLY REDUCED RATES.
For passage and freight apply at No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st. D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.
Jan. 10, to follow, steamship SAN FRANCISCO, Capt. C. F. W. Behm.

FOR CALIFORNIA, VIA PANAMA.
The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer RISING STAR will sail on FRIDAY, Dec. 21, at 12 o'clock noon.
Freight received as usual.
For rates, &c., inquire at freight office, on Company's Pier, No. 42, North River, foot of Canal-st.
WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
Sole Freight Agents P. M. S. S. Co.

STEAM COMMUNICATION BETWEEN
NEW-YORK AND AUSTRALASIA,
VIA PANAMA.
The Panama, New-Zealand and Australian Royal Mail Company dispatch a steamer on the 24th of each month from Panama to Wellington, N. Z., and the Australian Colonies, connecting with the steamer of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company leaving New-York for Aspinwall (Colon) on the 11th of each month. First and second class passengers will be conveyed under through ticket at the following rates: From New-York to ports in New-Zealand, or to Sydney or Melbourne, $340 to $364 for first class, and $218 to $245 for second class, payable in United States gold coin.
Special steamers run to the newly-discovered gold region of Hokitika, New-Zealand.
A limited quantity of merchandise will be conveyed under through bill of lading.
For further information, application to be made to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, No. 29 Wall-st., or to CHARLES W. WEST, Agent,
No. 23 William-st., New-York.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.
THE PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
The regular and popular steamship EMILY B. SOUDER, Capt. LOCKWOOD, will leave on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 19, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 36 North River, landing freight on SATURDAY morning at Charleston.
Through tickets and bills of lading issued to all points South, in connection with the South Carolina Railroad.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, 88 Liberty-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.
Regular United States Mail Line. The A 1 elegant steamship SARAGOSSA, M. B. CROWELL, Commander, is now receiving cargo and will sail on SATURDAY, Dec. 22, at 9 o'clock P. M. from Pier No. 14 East River. Connecting at Charleston with the steamer DICTATOR for the Florida ports. Passage tickets and through bills of lading given to all points on the Charleston and Savannah Railroad. Bills of lading signed on the vessel.
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.—MURRAY'S LINE.
EVERY TUESDAY.
The favorite steamship VIRGO, E. M. Bulkley, Commander, will sail on TUESDAY, Dec. 18, at 3 P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 13 East River.
Through bills of lading and passage tickets given to all points in connection with Georgia Central Railroad.
For freight or passage apply to
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO.,
Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.—EVERY THURSDAY—THE ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.'S side-wheel steamship
HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. Baker, sails on THURSDAY, Dec. 20.
GENERAL BARNES, Capt. Morton, sails THURSDAY, Dec. 27.
From Pier No. 36 North River at 3 P. M.
Through passage tickets and bills of lading to all points in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia. For freight or passage apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, 88 Liberty-st.

STAR LINE FOR NEW-ORLEANS.
The NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S fine ocean steamers will leave Pier No. 46 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:
MONTEREY, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 19.
HAVANA, on SATURDAY, Dec. 22.
MISSOURI, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 26.
MERRIMACK, on SATURDAY, Dec. 29.
All bills of lading signed at the office upon the pier.
For freight or passage apply to
C. K. GARRISON, President. No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS—BLACK STAR LINE.
The steamship
MONTGOMERY, Capt. Fairclote,
will leave on SATURDAY, Dec. 22, from Pier No. 13 N. R., at 3 o'clock precisely.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to R. LOWDEN, Agent,
Corner Cedar and West sts.
DAVID McCOARD, Agent in New-Orleans.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The new and first-class steamship GEN. MEADE, Capt. A. SAMPSON, will leave Pier No. 3, North River, on SATURDAY, Dec. 22, at 3 o'clock P. M.
For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to
K. R. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.
The GEORGE WASHINGTON will follow Dec. 29.

FOR RICHMOND, NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.
The side-wheel steamships HATTERAS, Capt. Alexander, every WEDNESDAY; ALEEMARLE, Capt. Bourne, every SATURDAY, at 12 M., from Pier No. 36 North River; giving through bills of lading, &c., to all points on the Seaboard, Railroad and its connections.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, 88 Liberty-st.

RAILROADS.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, Nov. 19, 1866, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:
8 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.
10 A. M. Express and Mail train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for North.
11 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and Montreal. Sleeping cars attached at Albany.
3:45 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping car every day excepting Saturdays and Sundays from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. Connection for Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.
11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping car attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and points North.
A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 8:30 A. M. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 2:45 P. M., arriving in New-York at 6:30 P. M.
Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 42d-st. and 4th-av. at 9 A. M., and arriving at 4:30 P. M. Returning, leave Millerton at 5 P. M., arriving in New-York at 12:20 A. M.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:
8 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
8:45 A. M.—Way Train daily to Otisville.
10 A. M.—Express Mail, Buffalo, Salamanca and West.
4 P. M.—Way Train for Port Jervis, Newburgh, Warwick.
5 P. M.—Night Express, Buffalo, Salamanca and Dunkirk.
6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South.
7:30 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for the West.
Express trains run in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent. H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—WINTER ARRANGEMENT. FROM NOV. 1, 1866.
Leave James-slip, New-York:
9 A. M., mail train for Greenport and way stations.
11 A. M., for Syosset and way stations.
2 P. M., for Riverhead Express train.
4 P. M., for Syosset and way stations.
5 P. M., for Farmingdale and way stations, and on Saturday nights for North Islip.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 6:25 and 9:12 A. M. and 1:15, 4:22, and 6:02 P. M. Saturdays only at 11:15 P. M. The 9:12 and 4:22, run through to Newburgh.
THOMAS W. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

STEAMBOATS.

THE OLD LINE.
SAG HARBOR, GREENPORT, ORIENT.
Steamer ARTISAN, Capt. S. C. Gibbs, from Pier No. 43 East River, (foot of Rutgers-st.,) every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 4 P. M.
WILLIAMS BROTHERS, No. 5 Beekman-st.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
North Shore Staten Island Ferry Company's boats leave Pier No. 19 North River, between Courtland and Dey sts. at 8:00, 9:30 A. M., 12:00 M., 2:00, 4:00, 5:30 P. M.
Sundays at 9:00, 11:30 A. M., 2:30, 5:30 P. M.

FOR PROVIDENCE DIRECT.—THE fine steamer VICKSBURG, Capt. Geo. B. Hull, will leave Pier No. 35, North River, for Providence, EVERY SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock.
Freight at reasonable rates by application on board or to ERSKINE PHILLIPS,
No. 216 Franklin-st.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Fare 75 cents. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.—"Kerr's National Writing Fluid" and "American Union Ink." No sediment; flow freely and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured by REEVES & CO., successor to J. G. Keys. Removed to No. 313 Washington-st., near Meade.

DIARIES FOR 1867—ALL SIZES AND styles: daily journals, expense books, blank books, paper, fancy and staple stationery at low prices. Orders solicited.
FRANCIS & LOUTRELL, Stationers, Printers and Bookbinders, No. 5 Maiden-lane.

FOR SALE.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF N. JERSEY.
Desirable property for sale on the line of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey, at Bergen Point, Elizabeth, Milford, Scotch Plains, Plainfield, Boundbrook and Somerville; eligible building sites, elegant country residence, good tillable farms with fine buildings, and valuable mill property.
A. D. MELLICK, JR. & BRO., No. 26 Pine-st.

WOOLEN FACTORY FOR SALE—SITUated on the line of one of the principal railroads in Michigan, and in the midst of a wool-growing section. The buildings of brick, and in machinery new and in fine order. The factory is doing a good business; is driven and warmed by steam, having surplus of power and land, so that the business can be largely and cheaply increased. The manufacturing is under the superintendence of a first-class, experienced foreman.
Parties having $75,000 or $100,000 to invest can meet with a rare opportunity to purchase, or to join the present proprietors, whose only object is to increase their capital, as they have not sufficient means to stock and carry on the factory.
The machinery (three sets) was built in Massachusetts, with all the latest improvements. The concern has a large local trade in cloths, and can put their goods in all the markets at low rates, being able to manufacture cheaply, and to buy wool at their own door at a cost of five cents a pound less than the cost to Eastern mills.
For further particulars, inquire of or address
THOS. McGRAW, Wool Dealer, Detroit.

VALUABLE TIMBER AND COTTON LANDS FOR SALE IN EAST FLORIDA.—These lands are heavily timbered, mostly with yellow pine, and are located conveniently to the Pensacola and Georgia Railroad, and the Escambia River, in Suwannee and Columbia Counties, East Florida, comprising over 41,000 acres, and will be sold in sections of 640 acres and upward. To the actual settler no lands in the South offer greater inducements for either lumbering or farming purposes; and as a permanent investment, they present to the capitalist or speculator a prospect of the highest remuneration, from new connecting railroads, and the rapid improvements progressing in that section of the country. For further particulars apply to WM. BRYCE & CO., No. 29 Chambers and No. 5 Reade sts., where a map of the lands can be seen.

A MONMOUTH COUNTY FARM, LOCATED 2½ miles from Freehold, (the county seat,) containing about one hundred and thirty acres of as good land as can be found in the county, large and convenient dwelling, substantial outbuildings, good fencing, &c., will be sold by the undersigned, Administrators of the late Wm. J. Barricklo, at public sale, at noon on THURSDAY, the 27th day of December inst. The new railroad to the Squankum Marl Pits runs across a corner of the farm.
JOHN GOLDEN,
JOHN DORRANCE, } Administrators.

IMPORTANT TO WHOLESALERS AND JOBBERS.—A gentleman from Lafayette, Ind., offers in exchange (4,200) four thousand two hundred acres of the best agricultural or grazing lands in Jasper County, Ind., for a general assortment of dry goods. Any person wishing to exchange may apply in person or by letter to Room No. 37, Sweeney's Hotel, from 10 to 3 o'clock, for three days. No agents wanted.
New-York, Dec. 18, 1866.

BROOKLYN.—FOR SALE IN CUMBERLAND-st., between Lafayette and Green avenues, near Dr. Cuyler's Church, a handsome Philadelphia brick three-story high-stoop house, in very best order, and with every convenience; will be sold or with or without furniture, which is complete and nearly new, and immediate possession given, the owner leaving the city.
COLBRON, No. 618 Fulton-av., near Oxford-st.

TO CAPITALISTS.—FOR SALE, A VALUAble piece of ground of 200 acres of land, situated in East Chester, 14 miles from the City Hall and 4 from Williamsbridge; mansion 41 feet square, with wings attached, and with all necessary improvements; commanding views of the land and adjacent country. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

A DESIRABLE FARM OF 125 ACRES FOR SALE—Situated at Union-place, (formerly Black Stump,) Long Island, two miles from Jamaica and three from Flushing; 92 acres of the land are in a good state of cultivation, the rest of wood and salt meadow; there is a good dwelling-house and suitable outbuildings. Inquire on the premises of D. W. SKIDMORE, or of GEORGE SKIDMORE, No. 78 Cedar-st.

120,000 ACRES OF FINE TIMBER and prairie lands in Wisconsin and Iowa for sale or exchange for farms, country seats, dry goods or other merchandise. Also, houses and lots, farms and country seats in all localities for sale. JOHNSON, MILLER & HALL, Auctioneers and Real Estate Brokers, No. 25 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE.—THE COUNTRY SEAT OF THE late J. B. Herrick, about 21 acres, situated on the Hunt's Point Road, in Westchester county, three miles from Harlem Bridge. Apply to
E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 4 Pine-st.
J. H. HERRICK, No. 15 South-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 29 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 3 P. M.

FOR SALE—BROWN-STONE HOUSE AND LOT on 12th-st., near Broadway; stone-front brick house on 22d-st., near Sixth-av.; stone-front house on 42d-st., near Broadway, an office in Pine-st. By
VAN ZANDT BROS., No. 56 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE FARM OF FIFTY acres, and a very rich iron mine on the same; sample to be seen here. A rare chance for a fortune for a little money. JOHN GOLDEN, 29 Pine-st.

FOR 1867.—OWNERS OF REAL ESTATE, &c., can have the aid of a practical person; wanted, houses, lots, &c., for occupation from February or May. Address O. HOLDEN, Station D, New-York City.

TO LET.

ESPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO renting dwellings, stores and warehouses; also the sale of houses, lots or farms and business places of all kinds. Property insured. All done promptly. Call and register your property of whatever description free of all expense, and I will get you a customer. GEO. K NASH, No. 32 Broadway, Room No. 8.

TO LET—A PART OF THE FIRST FLOOR AND cellars of the premises No. 37 Dey-st., now occupied by T. A. Bennett & Co., Agents for Massey, Collins & Co., Philadelphia ale and porter. Only parties engaged in a business calculated to benefit their line of goods need apply.

TO LET—ONE OF THE BEST BROWN-STONE houses up town, in 60th-st., almost 21x50; four stories. Apply at No. 418 3d-av. for permit.

STEAM POWER TO LET.—COMMODIOUS and well-lighted rooms to let, with steam power. Apply to JOHN S. MEYER, No. 163 West 26th-st.

A PART OF THE HOUSE, NO. 187 Bleecker-st., nine rooms nicely furnished, to let and furniture for sale; possession immediately. Rare chance.

HOTELS.

MILLS HOUSE, CHARLESTON, S. C.
The proprietor has the pleasure to inform the traveling public that he has completed extensive alterations and improvements in the above establishment, and is now ready for the reception of guests. Regular communication is now open with Florida and all points South.
JOSEPH PURCELL.

ST. JOHN HOTEL—ON THE EUROPEAN plan, centrally located and newly fitted up, is now open. Rooms en suite and singly, handsomely furnished, for families and single gentlemen. Broadway, near 8th-st., New-York.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING—FIRST-CLASS BOARD AND Rooms at No. 63 Clinton-place, second and third floors. Reference exchanged.

BOARD WANTED—FROM JANUARY 1, BY a quiet family of three adults, in a private family, or where there are few boarders, and where the comforts of a home can be had, between 8th and 15th sts. and 3d and 4th avs. References given and required. Address W. W. S., Station D.

TO LET—WITH BOARD, A HANDSOMELY-furnished parlor and bed-room, on second story; house and table strictly first class; location 32d-st., near 5th-av. For particulars inquire of Dr. BAILEY, No. 86 Broad-st., or address Box No. 3,716 Post-office.

FURNISHED BACK PARLOR AND room off hall; also back room, second story, to let, with board, to a small family or single gentlemen; house brown stone; location healthy; terms moderate. Address M., Box No. 322 New-York Post-office.

TWO OR THREE GENTLEMEN CAN find pleasant furnished rooms, breakfast and tea if desired; references positively exchanged. No. 58 East 27th-st., between Lexington and 4th avs.

A COMMODIOUS SUITE OF ROOMS, also two single rooms, with board, at No. 1,123 Broadway, one door from corner 26th-st. Madison Park and Hoffman House adjoining. Reference exchanged.

NO. 39 WEST 16TH-ST., BETWEEN 5th and 6th avs.—Large furnished rooms to let, with board, suitable for gentlemen or gentlemen and their wives. References exchanged.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS for families and single gentlemen at the 8T. JOHN HOTEL, newly opened; rooms from $6 per week. Broadway, near 8th-st., New-York.

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COUNTRY BOARD FOR THE WINTER can be procured at an agreeable private residence in Ulster County, a single family of four or five preferred; liberal table, piano, library and other accommodations. Terms reasonable. Address, with reference, C. B. H., Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

LARGE SALE OF HORSES AT AUCTION.
TUESDAY, Dec. 18, 1866, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M., there will be sold at auction at the stables of the Bowery, Houston-st. and Avenue C line of stages, in 12th and 13th sts., east of Avenue C, New-York City, 130 horses. This affords a rare opportunity to railroad and stagemen, farmers, grocers, cartmen and others, to purchase good horses at low prices. To give all an equal chance, each horse will be sold singly for cash down.

FOR SALE—A LARGE DOUBLE SLEIGH, IN good order; been very little used; also robes and bells. To be seen before 12 o'clock every day at private stable No. 4 West 27th-st.

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KEYSTONE LOCKS.
Wholesale and retail at A. FRANKFIELD & CO., Patentee and sole manufacturer, 209 6th-av. Ladies' watches with secret locket for likeness, besides a great variety of other watches, French clocks, jewelry and silverware at A. FRANKFIELD & CO., No. 209 6th-av., corner 18th-st. and No. 315 8th-av., corner 26th-st.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION ORIGINATED the anæsthetic use of nitrous oxide gas, and administer it in the only mode which uniformly annihilates pain. We have given it to over 10,000 patients without one accident—ten times as many as any other establishment. Come to headquarters. Office, No. 19 Union Institute.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager.....Mr. LESTER WALLACK
SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.
It is respectfully notified, that in consequence of the limited period of Mr. Lester Wallack's engagement, and production of other novelties,
THIS (TUESDAY) EVENING, DEC. 18,
will be presented, for the last time this season, Mrs. Inchbald's exquisite Comedy, entitled
TO MARRY OR NOT TO MARRY,
revised and adapted to the present stage by Mr. Lester Wallack, and presented with appropriate scenery, costumes of the reign of Mr. William III., appointments and a cast of characters, including Messrs. LESTER WALLACK, JOHN GILBERT, CHARLES FISHER, GRAHAM, WARD, CASHIN, Miss MARY GANNON, Mrs. VERNON, Miss FANNY MORANT. After which, for the second time this season, the laughable afterpiece entitled DRAFS AS A POST.
In which Messrs. Charles Fisher, George Holland, J. C. Williamson, Pope, Graham, Mrs. John Sefton, Mrs. Sedley Brown, Miss Mary Barret, Miss Green, &c., will appear.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, DEC. 19,
MR. LESTER WALLACK
will appear for the first time in an entirely new and original character, in a new Comic Drama, produced for the first time in America, entitled

"OURS!"

written by T. W. ROBERTSON and ARTEMUS WARD, Esqs., and presented with
ENTIRELY NEW SCENERY, COSTUMES, APPOINTMENTS,
POWERFUL DISTRIBUTION OF CHARACTERS AND NOVEL AND PICTURESQUE EFFECTS.
Box-office open from 8 till 4 daily.
Doors open at 7½; commence at 8 o'clock.

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For the Theatres and Opera to be had at the Metropolitan Hotel Railroad Ticket Office.
H. M. ADAMS, Agent.

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SHEET WAX FOR WAX FLOWERS,
25 cents per dozen.
No. 779 Broadway, near 10th-st.

MUSICAL.

DECKER BROTHERS,
No. 52 Bleecker-st.,
Beg to call the attention of the public to their splendid
PATENT PLATE PIANO-FORTES,
rendering the most sympathetic tone, with the greatest elasticity of touch and extraordinary durability. These Pianos are sold at
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STEINWAY & SONS
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PIANO-FORTES
Have taken Thirty-five First Premiums at the Principal Fairs held in this country within the last ten years, and also were awarded a First Prize Medal at the Great International Exhibition in London,

MEXICAN AFFAIRS.

An Inside View of the Condition of the Empire—What Maximilian Means to Do—Attitude of Napoleon—Miscellaneous.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Dec. 14, 1866.

After all MAXIMILIAN has not shaken from his sore head the thorny crown of the Mexican Empire. Somehow the purple seems to stick to the loins of the accidental monarch. The poor Archduke really appears to have been determined to play his part in the last act. Is he going to die on the stage, gathering his Imperial robes about him?

We have been told by well-informed correspondents that he was packing; that he had sold his furniture; that the wharves at Vera Cruz were covered with spoils gathered from poor Mexico. This is not all. The Executive had official and positive information, and seems to have acted accordingly. Is it possible that we have been sold? Is it possible that JUAREZ is not as yet to be met at Vera Cruz? Is it possible that the well-informed individual who represents our Government in the ante-rooms of MAXIMILIAN has allowed himself to be deceived, so far as to lead us into an unlucky temptation? It seems, alas! too true.

Of course an explanation is necessary, and I will try to give it. It is somewhat of a difficult task, for that Mexican game has many strange winding turns and sharp corners which may easily interfere with the clearness of an off-handed letter writer. I will do my best, however, and it may be that I shall be lucky enough to lift a corner of the curtain that obstinately drops before the scenes of the tragico-comic Mexican Imperial plot.

Although I do not intend at this time to touch the history of Creation, I must yet say a few words of the beginning of the Mexican Empire, so as to link together the chain of evidence.

NAPOLEON had defeated the Austrians in Italy. He had more difficulty in doing so than had recently the Prussians. Still he had effected it. The cautiously prudent nephew of his uncle believed that he could not do without the good-will of the house of Hapsburg, for how could he build up the supremacy of the Latin race without Austria? The reports of the French agents in the United States represented to their master the Great Republic as gasping for its last breath of life. An infamous speculator was accumulating false accounts against the Mexican Republic. NAPOLEON allowed himself to be flattered into the belief that the Mexicans belonged to the Latin race. Latin race, indeed! He allowed himself to be persuaded that he could enkindle the yet warm embers of the throne of Montezuma. Reluctantly the sons of France obeyed the order to embark for a land where they did not understand their presence needed to avenge a wrong done to their flag. From Vera Cruz to Mexico the road was hard to travel. According to most of the officers present Puebla could have been taken in twelve hours. But the unpopular FOREY had to gain his "baton de Marechal," and it took months to take Puebla. Even then it was taken by BAZAINE, in spite of FOREY. So NAPOLEON allowed himself to be deceived from first to last. FOREY could have arrived from Puebla at the City of Mexico in three days, but it did not suit his purpose to do so. He tried hard to win two or three great battles, but he could not force his soldiers to see an enemy on this road. In order to follow up and bake the loaf brown it was necessary, since there were no enemies to fight, that there should be a crowd of friends to receive the liberator FOREY. So an officer—indeed we may give his name, Baron FOTTIER—was dispatched forward and ordered to prepare the ovation at any price. The Ayuntamento was ordered to be prepared with the keys of the city. But there were no keys to the doors of the City of Mexico; so keys were ordered in gold, and were dished upon silver. Triumphal arches were erected. Flowers were bought by the cart-load. The name of the hero was blazoned with laurel wreaths. Still there was one place vacant. One name more was necessary to fill up the number of side heroes. The Major-domo of the feast bravely placed the name of his father's son on the list of glory. FOREY was triumphantly received, and the French people footed the bill. And NAPOLEON was advised that his name was holy in the mouth of every Mexican. Now the next thing was to get up some Government for Mexico, for NAPOLEON's orders were to consult the people. There were, however, men interested to believe that it would please their master best if the will of the Mexican people should unanimously demand an Empire. The people were really not consulted. Hardly a semblance of vote was taken, and it was coolly written to Paris that the Mexicans demanded MAXIMILIAN. A deputation went forth. That deputation represented nobody but itself, but what of it? NAPOLEON was again gulled into believing himself an eminently great man.

MAXIMILIAN's debts, amounting to some $8,000,000, were paid by France, and the promising Archduke started on his venturesome expedition.

NAPOLEON chose MAXIMILIAN because of his connection with the house of the Hapsburgs, but also because he considered him to be the man equal to the task. Many sharp deeds have proved NAPOLEON to be a good judge of men. Still how does it happen that he so far misjudged on this occasion? It is true MAXIMILIAN enjoyed a certain popularity. But his spendthrift habits were proverbial. His originalities, as the French term it, marked him as a man unfit to be the founder of a great empire. Of his many undertakings he had not accomplished one. This is a question much agitated among the French officers of all ranks in Mexico. How did NAPOLEON make such a choice? Some few indeed, who still blindly trust to their Emperor for eve ything, tell you, "He had his reasons, Monsieur, to have a weak man in Mexico." The greater number, however, when discussing that Mexican bus ness have nothing else to say but "*Il faiblit Monsieur, oui Monsieur Napoleon faiblit.*" Upon his arrival in Mexico there really seemed to have been a wish on the part of the people to receive him well. It was a real, popular, grand reception. Still the real character of the Mexican was bound to stick out on this occasion, and must have made a strange impression upon the poor, deluded monarch. After the fatigues of the reception there was not a bed to be found in the palace. None had been thought of and none could be provided for the first night. The young Princess burst into bitter tears, and probably then began to regret having accepted her Mexican Crown.

FOREY was recalled, and BAZAINE took the command of the French troops. They were scattered all over the territory, and took, with more or less trouble, possession of almost every city, one after another. BAZAINE himself had his own axe to grind, so he besieged a city, Oaxaca, which could positively have been taken by 1,500 men, and in two hours. But France has millions to spare, and a Marshal of France is a fine title, which is all the more becoming that it has cost the more money and the more men. Besides, it has to be tried if the Mexican tartine would not at last be swallowed by the French people, it well buttered with glory.

The young Emperor, while the French were doing the fighting, began his work, trying to drive the Liberals and the clericals in the same traces. This would not take. His own propensities led him to discard the clericals, and he fell into the hands of what are considered the real heads of the Liberals in Mexico.

The clergy, indignant at losing the power which they had thought to wield under the name of MAXIMILIAN, began then to butt against the Empire. CARLOTTA's ideas did not coincide with those of her husband. She never ceased to side with the clergy. By this time BAZAINE had found out that to be a Marshal could be topped by taking the place of MAXIMILIAN.

So there have always been three distinct influences at Court. The Liberals, headed by MAXIMILIAN, the clergy by CARLOTTA and the Marshal, who helped the confusion, in order to gobble up the whole concern.

Presently these three parties were divided into factions, so that nothing but confusion could be the result. MAXIMILIAN had money, and he squandered it in attempting to build all sorts of edifices. He began to dig walls that were never dug to the water. He planned and started roads that he did not finish. He ordered improvements that he countermanded a week afterwards. While the administration was getting from bad to worse, he was getting up early and sitting up late to write philosophical essays, and make collections in natural history. The favorite of to-day was the cast away of to-morrow. Of perhaps two thousand decrees, more or less useful, not one was ever executed except those that placed certain sums in certain hands.

One of the most prominent characteristics of MAXIMILIAN is that his temper is such that he has hardly ever kept a friend more than a few weeks or months. But two or three of his personal servants have ever been able to get along with him. CARLOTTA had brought with her from Germany several ladies of honor. They all abandoned her but one.

Favors were promised to-day and their fulfillment denied to-morrow. The Emperor would order and the Minister would not obey.

The demoralization was such at the Palace and in the Austrian and Belgian contingents, that a general pillage was the result. An Austrian Paymaster absconded with a large amount. The Austrian contingent amounted originally to 8,000. Disease, and battle, and desertion reduced it 2,000 to 3,000 men. Still the commander continued, till very lately, to draw the full pay for the 8,000 men. Of course that General has gone. The mules and horses of the Emperor were actually bartered away at the discretion of one or two of his attendants. Bills were left unpaid, and while the master scattered thousands of dollars in absurdities, the butcher, the baker and the cook were grumbling for their wages.

The French Marshal, of course, took advantage of every occasion to depreciate his adversary. He kept writing to Paris that MAXIMILIAN was driving things to the very verge of madness, but that the military situation was good. MAXIMILIAN in his turn continued to write complaining of BAZAINE, but asking for more money and more men, and for a change of commander.

Both agreed only on one point. That was, that the Mexican Empire was a great success, provided he was allowed his own way of administration. NAPOLEON kept promising the French Legislature that his troops would soon be able to leave Mexico; that their presence was no longer necessary; the Mexican Empire was a consolidated power; only a little more time, and a little more money, and a few more men were required, and so on to the last chapter. BAZAINE expected to squeeze MAXIMILIAN out, and MAXIMILIAN hoped to get rid of BAZAINE.

It may be conceived that sharp practices had full sway. MAXIMILIAN paid a Chief of Police, but the man was actually obeying BAZAINE and arranging plots and conspiracies, the reading of which was intended to frighten the Emperor. The poor soldiers, of course, paid for their leader's whistles. BAZAINE scattered them like chaff, sending them up and down in large and small bodies, as it suited what he called his political conceptions.

The French officers and troops were murmuring and even cursing their commander, still their military spirit is so good that they obeyed, and even went cheerfully about the herculean but useless work imposed on them.

As to the poor Austrians, headed by broken down Counts and Barons, who cared for nothing but the gambling table, they soon caved in. The Belgians also melted away like snow before the sun. The Belgian contingent has disappeared and the Austrian force is reduced to a few hundreds. The French soldiers are always regularly paid. France is generally punctual. But the ragged Austrians were months without receiving anything, the treasury being always empty, although the pockets of the officers were full.

In his perplexity NAPOLEON would now and then send over a wise man to study the situation. Upon their return the report of these men always was, "May it please your Majesty, everything is all right." One particularly, Mons. CORTA, pushed falsehood even to absurdity. He made speeches to the Deputies, proving that the Mexican scheme was the greatest ever conceived by NAPOLEON. This man, like the others, had landed at Vera Cruz, and traveled to the City of Mexico well escorted, finding at every station good lodgings and good wine, prepared beforehand. While in Mexico he had driven from one palace to another, spending his time in dining. EUGENIE was so pleased with the dear CORTA's report that he was made a senator. His speech was printed and distributed round. A copy was forwarded to every general officer in Mexico. We happened to be present at its reading by one of those unflinching truthful sons of Mars—*Quel menteur! Mon Dieu Quel menteur!* he kept exclaiming, as page after page and line after line showed the expression of an untruth. Indeed, the pamphlet contains, besides that speech of the excellent Monsieur CORTA, one equally as remarkable of Marshal FOREY to the Senate. It is a standing joke among the French soldiers in Mexico, it is short and sweet, and they know it by heart. "I know Mexico," says FOREY to the Senate, "and I am a good Catholic. As to PORFIRIO DIAZ, he is the most cruel rascal that ever breathed even the Mexican mountain air. He literally hangs infants to trees, using the bowels of the mother as a rope. Consequently all the Mexican Empire ought to be choked, and the Mexican Empire is a great invention. NAPOLEON is the greatest of men, and MAXIMILIAN, his creature, is a good young prince." Now this is as logical as the blows of the portly Marshal's sword. The best of the joke is that FOREY does not happen, any more than any other Marshal of France, to be a particularly good Catholic. Moreover, DIAZ, instead of being a cruel man, is a very good and humane Mexican, and indeed a favorite with the whole French army, for the French soldier is really fond of a brave enemy.

NAPOLEON dispatched other financiers and confidential men, but they were men of honor, and the terrible perplexity in which they were placed, by the necessity of being unable to accomplish what they were sent for, that making favorable reports, actually drove them mad. One, and the last, the learned Monsieur LANGLAIS, one of the most v luable lives belonging to the Council of State, after trying for a few weeks to work up the financial situation of the Empire, literally died in harness, to the great regret of every one acquainted with him, or his services to his country.

Mr. LANGLAIS account and his death outweighed everything in NAPOLEON's mind. It then became evident to him that he had been humbugged, and p remptory orders were issued at once to prepare the evacuation. NAPOLEON turned a deaf ear to all entreaties for men and money and time from MAXIMILIAN and BAZAINE, and from EUGENIE, who, like a true Spaniard, has from the first worked for the Empire of Mexico, persuaded that she was working for the Catholic religion.

Before going any further, it may be well to mention that the Imperial Mexican project has never had the sanction of the French people, and that it has been from the beginning, and will be to the last, the most unpopular undertaking of NAPOLEON. And, although he is withdrawing now, he will never hear the last of it, and it is likely to prove the cause of the downfall of himself and dynasty.

The death of M. LANGLAIS happened in February last, and, as I have said before, it was only then that NAPOLEON found out that he had been befogged all round.

Once deprived of the French subsidy, MAXIMILIAN soon found the bottom of his purse. Then again he thought that he would once more change his friends. Indeed, he seems to value a friend about as much as a rich man his overcoat. Not only was there a change of Ministry, but every office was remodeled, and every household intimate dropped off. Still he kept writing to NAPOLEON that BAZAINE was in his way; but BAZAINE is [illegible] or the two, and he kept his ground.

The new Ministry could not find money, and they had to give up in despair. At last MAXIMILIAN found himself alone, and no Ministers to be had at any price. BAZAINE, for reasons of his own, took a long trip north, and left the bewildered Emperor to his own counsels, expecting that in his despair he would throw down the sceptre and leave. MAXIMILIAN had several times before manifested the wish to abdicate, if what he was asking were not granted. As he is subject to terrible fits of impatience, it was not, in BAZAINE's estimation, unlikely that the crown might be broken in one of those outbursts of temper. But relief came to MAXIMILIAN from a quarter whence it was not expected.

The Chief of Staff of Marshal BAZAINE is a man who has, with his pen, manufactured daily victories for the French troops in Mexico. He has the peculiar talent to write orders of the day complimentary to officers whose horses even had not appeared on the field of battle. This man had hitherto been considered as a useful tool, and was not at all suspected of possessing dangerous ambition. But Gen. OSMONT, during the absence of his superior, undertook to form a Ministry; another French General officer entered into the combination. In fact, it became at last a purely French Administration. Improvements and economy, and all that sort of thing, were to be the consequence. But, alas! BAZAINE soon came back, and he simply ordered his Generals to withdraw from the Ministry or give up their commissions in the French army.

The shrewd Frenchman, Minister of Finances, before retiring, advised MAXIMILIAN, and the Empire and Emperor were once more thrown at the feet of the clergy. The clerical scems to be the party that has the most money, and so long as a man or party has money enough to pay well, this is the man or the party that holds the Government.

Now that BAZAINE has found the best possible excuse for delaying the withdrawal of the French troops from Mexico, he considers that there is nothing better to be done than to see MAXIMILIAN out first; but MAX. is now in shrewd hands, and if he make the most of the opportunity, he will stay a little while longer.

The French troops will embark at the time appointed, but MAXIMILIAN may not leave quite so soon; for let it always be taken into consideration that, if the Church provide the money, there will be plenty of Mexicans to fight on the Church side. The trip of MAXIMILIAN to Orizaba was nothing else than a game to force BAZAINE to openly show his hands.

The departure of the luckless Emperor was announced by BAZAINE and his crowd. It was believed in France—it was believed here, not only by the people, but by our Government, that was officially befogged by dispatches to the Mexican Minister at Washington. The question may be asked, who furnished these supposed official dispatches from Vera Cruz? Every date, every name and every fact is a bungle. Now the Spanish Government is very anxious for MAXIMILIAN's departure; but he has never really made any preparations for leaving permanently. The Church party has promised him money, and, as I have said before, as long as there is money in the treasury a government is secure in Mexico. To talk of ORTEGA, JUAREZ, SANTA ANNA, or any body else, is out of the question as long as they have no more money than their adversaries. Formerly, the pillage of a rich mine, or a rich city, or even a rich hacienda, was sufficient to entice parties, numerous enough to overthrow any Government, but now the haciendas are deserted, the mines are mostly abandoned, and the cities are poor.

I read in almost every newspaper that MIRAMON has been forwarded by the French Emperor to Mexico. No such thing. MIRAMON had been exiled by MAXIMILIAN, when he separated himself from the church party, and now that the church party is again in power, MIRAMON has been recall d. The French Government had nothing to do with that. To one acquainted with Mexico, it is evident that the French troops could not have been recalled at the time promised, for they were scattered about the country, and they could not be gathered fast enough. But let the American people be patient, the French troops will go. Indeed they are at least as anxious to be off as we are to have them away.

I have frequently been asked since my return, who is the man really popular in Mexico—MAXIMILIAN, JUAREZ, ORTEGA, or SANTA ANNA? I really cannot tell. JUAREZ, personally, is unanimously proclaimed a really honest, good Republican, but these are no qualifications for power in Mexico. I have hardly ever met with a partizan of ORTEGA. As to SANTA ANNA, every one tells you that he is a clever thief, but that when he is at the head of affairs, he allows nobody to steal but himself. And in Mexico, as a matter of choice they prefer to have to satisfy one family than thousands.

MAXIMILIAN will certainly not stay long in power. JUAREZ, if he reaches there, will not stay long in the City of Mexico, nor could ORTEGA, nor SANTA ANNA. This is a singular state of affairs, still it is the truth.

I am also often asked, are Americans more protected, more respected than other nationalities in Mexico? Certainly not. Money is just as good coming from an American pocket as from any other. Only the night before my departure from the City of Mexico, an American was stripped of everything in his possession, at the very gate of the city. Let me, however, not forget to mention that if there are brigands in Mexico, there are also many good people from whom every kindness may be expected. The ples of American is no passport to anything. The Mexican who is kind to an American would be so to one of any other nation.

The moral influence of American institutions, makes an empire impossible in Mexico, but it certainly cannot secure there a staple and good government. The day the people of the United States have fully made up their mind to establish order there, it must I am afraid, be done plainly, and by the strength of law supported by arms. I say law imposed by force, for above all, the Mexicans fear the advent of American influence in Mexico. They will unite on one point and that is hate of the foreigner, and they call every foreigner *Yankee*.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendars—This Day.

OYER AND TERMINER AND SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Part I.—Held by Mr. Justice Barnard.—Court opens at 10 o'clock A. M.

Nos.
3071—Gepet vs. Howland et al.
2229—Waring et al. vs. The Indemnity Fire Ins. Co.

Nos.
2691—Sluyter, Administrator, vs. Mott.
2697—Travers vs. Lo getreet.
1893—Stevens vs. Donaldson et al.

Part II.—Held by Mr. Justice Clerke—Court opens at 10 o'clock A. M.

Nos.
373—Bonton vs. Bonton.
2722—De Ford vs. Dodd et al.
2724—Wager vs. Sheban.
1322—Dyer vs. Otis et al.
2736—King et al. vs. Harlem Bridge, Morrisania and Fordham Railroad Company.
2738—Samson vs. Kusse.
2746—Copley vs. Hart, et al.
2742—Miller et al. vs. Dexter.
2750—McGraw et al. vs. Murphy.
2756—Haggerty et al. vs. Gill et al.

Nos.
2758—Fairchild vs. Graham
2762—Lindsley et al. vs. Raymal.
2764—Schmidt vs. Lyons et al.
2766—Birdsall et al. vs. Behrens.
2770—Munsell et al. vs. Harris, impleaded.
2772—Benedict vs. Wolf.
2774—Stevens vs. Crowell et al.
2776—Hopkins vs. Wright.
2778—Brisl vs. Foulson.
2734—Page vs. Sardy.

Part III.—Held by Mr. Justice Mason.—Courtat opens at 10 A. M., at No. 73 Duane-street.

Nos.
1989—Bryant vs. Hassell et al.
2069—Caughlin, Ad'r, vs. Second-av. Railroad Co.
1379—Haggerty et al. vs. Burnstein, impleaded.
1380—Wilmerding et al. vs. Same.
1989—Bryant vs. Hassell et al.
2316—Hall vs. Weeksler et al.
2179—Same vs. Same.
2536—Ulman vs. Marks.
2155—Bernhardt et al. vs. Wanman et al.

Nos.
1571—Foster vs. Willard.
563—Hartly vs. James.
315—Arnold, Ex'r, vs. Dickson.
190—McCready et al. vs. Johnson.
2460—Crow vs. Miller.
1776—Carpenter vs. Gibson.
2466—Orden vs. Harwood.
1637—Carey vs. Schulze.
2021—Danongt vs. Scullen, al. Adm'r.
993—Benton vs. Myers.
861—Ballentine et al. vs. Henry.
29½—Leland et al. vs. Leland.

SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Justice Balcom.—Court opens at 10 o'clock A. M. Demurrers.

Nos.
5—Farmers' and Cit. Nat. Bank vs. Gerner.

Nos.
15—Int. Ins. Co. vs. Board of Supervisors et al.

Issues of Law and Fact.

Nos.
173—Marrin vs. Hoffman et al.
177—Hammersley vs. Byrne, impleaded, et al.
180—Taylor et al. vs. Ketchum et al.
181—Calhoun vs. Ketchum et al.
182—Moore vs. Pine et al.
187—Cohen vs. Jackson.
193—Eisenberg vs. Pettingill et al.
194—Little vs. Turnure et al.
3-8—Hewitt et al. vs. Bennehoff Run Pet. Co.
309—Same vs. Same.

Nos.
186—Schettler vs. Smith et al.
224—Hunt et al. vs. Sanger et al.
100—Wells vs. Collins.
1-1—Sommers, Receiver, vs. Adams et al.
196—Palmer et al. vs. Roe et al.
157—Trustees of New-York Protestant Episcopal Public School vs. Same.
186—Hart vs. Wood et al.
228—Sheriock vs. Lamont et al.

CHAMBERS.

Held by Justice Ingraham—The Court opens at 10 o'clock A. M.

Nos.
7—Kehoe vs. Newman.
10—Wild vs. Duncan.
23—Livingston vs. Van Ness.

Nos.
26—De Ford vs. Wright.
41—In re Wall-st. Ins. Co.
46—Good vs. De Lavalette.

General call begins at No. 51.

SUPERIOR COURT.

Part I.—Held by Mr. Justice McCunn—Court opens at 11 o'clock A. M.

Nos.
2567—McIntyre vs. Dayton.
2713—Crose vs. Whittier.
2733—Rogers vs. Robbins, et al.
2327—Mann vs. Goodrich.
2759—Casely vs. Cent. Am. Tran. Co.
2031—Rice et al. vs. Spear.
2582—Mann vs. Killyer.
2749—Smart vs. Schwartz.

Nos.
2783—Saye et al. vs. Peyser.
2787—Thompson vs. Knickerbocker.
2795—Meyer et al. vs. N. Y. Telegraph Co.
2797—Waggoner vs. Welch.
2799—Trelly vs. Volkman.
2803—Williams vs. Mayor.
2805—Schlecht vs. Barber.

Part II.—Held by Mr. Justice Monell—Court opens at 11 o'clock A. M.

Nos.
2584—Maretzek vs. Cauldwell et al.
1762—Same vs. Same.
1964—Goodridge et al. vs. The National Fire Insurance Company.
1028—Jones vs. Degan.
2306—Peck et al. vs. Negbaum.
1490—Baitz et al. vs. Gudemann.
2778—McFadden vs. Blake.

Nos.
2810—Ryan vs. Henry, Jr., et al.
1572—Spelling vs. Howard, Bur., &c.
2844—McGahey, Admr., &c., vs. Hunter et al.
2842—Same vs. Same.
2712—Borst, vs. Mechbock et al.
2843—Patterson vs. Townsend.
2378—Migel vs. Munday.
2427—Gregory vs. Stokes.

MARINE COURT.

Held by Judge Hearne—Court opens at 10 o'clock A. M.

Nos.
52—Sixth-avenue Railroad Co. vs. Schrabel.
1—Wallace vs. Boehm.
64—Hill vs. Moore.
108—Bannerman vs. Singer.
110—Nagel vs. Staib.
115—Uhl vs. Franklin.
116—Loeb vs. Leonard.
120—Reu vs. Hoppe.
127—Brophy vs. Myers.
89—Goetting vs. Igel.

Nos.
90—Goetting vs. Schwartz.
91—Goetting vs. Kleischnitger.
118—Newman vs. Becker.
119—Baker vs. Peck.
120—Baker vs. Peck.
121—Lewis vs. Thomas.
132—Farrell vs. Martin.
133—Geigler vs. Moe.
134—Anstatt vs. Bernbe.
135—Headley vs. Donnell.

Continuation of the Burglar-Proof Safe Trial—More Experts Upon the Stand—The Testimony Concluded—Motion to Dismiss the Complaint Denied.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I.

Before Justice Barnard and a Jury.

Sanborn vs. *Herring et al.*—This case, the trial of which was commenced last week, was resumed yesterday morning. After a little further testimony on the part of the plaintiff, the latter rested.

Mr. Nash, for the defendants, then moved that the complaint be dismissed. He argued the motion at length and with much ability, urging several reasons why the plaintiff had not made out such a case as would warrant the Court in letting it go to the Jury. Ex-Judge Edmonds, for the plaintiff, replied. At the conclusion of his argument the presiding Justice said he must deny the motion. There was enough to go to the Jury. Testimony was then given for the defence.

John Farrel testified: I am a brother of James Farrel, of Chicago; am a member of the firm of Herring & Co.; I have been connected with Herring & Co., of this City, since 1860; before that I was in the safe business in Chicago; James Farrel was a clerk for us in Chicago; we never warranted the safes; James Farrel had no authority to warrant the safe in question to be "burglar-proof." The lock on the broken safe was here shown to the witness. It was in several pieces. He described the manner in which the safe must have been opened. That is by taking off the knob and driving the spindle through.

Witness continued—This is a Hall lock; we used Sargent & Greenleaf locks to suit our customers; Hall's lock has been in use twelve or thirteen years; the other locks are higher priced; plaintiff had an interview with me; had long conversations with him; he said he had lost $22,000, and offered to settle if we would give him $11,000—that is, half his loss; we never recommend a Hall's lock for a banker's safe; it was of the cheapest kin l; any safe that is made can be opened, if sufficient time, skill, tools and opportunity are given; any lock may be forced.

Cross-examined—The spindle on which the blows were struck is wrought iron; my brother was cautioned against making any representations to the effect that money and papers could not be stolen therefrom; he was forbidden against being responsible for the loss of money or valuables if the safes were opened improperly; we always recommended the highest price; it was for our interest to do so; the Wymer lock was much more expensive; it was not our custom to say the Hall lock was as good as the Wymer lock; if my brother said the Hall lock was as good as the Wymer, he said what was not true, and I don't believe he said so; the Wymer lock is as good protection against picking and gunpowder as the Hall lock; for bankers' safes we use the combination lock; no banker's safe is secure without a combination lock; the Hall lock is used now on fire-proof safes; what would be a good protection against burglars to-day might not be five years hence; we try to keep ahead of the burglars, and we do; a shelf would have been a protection, but the inside of this chest is too narrow; there would not be sufficient room to put boxes.

Re-examined—Fire-proof safes are an older institution in this country than "burglar-proof;" in 1862 this chest was properly called a "burglar-proof;" the skill of burglars has increased very much since the introduction of paper money to such an extent; as we see by the daily papers skilful burglars have very much increased in five years.

Re-cross-examined—The words "burglar-proof" are intended to be taken, not absolutely that it is not meant the safe can't under any circumstances be broken open; a safe may be so placed as to offer a temptation to burglars to try their skill.

Clarkson N. Potter, called for the plaintiff, testified that he had had one of Herring's safes opened in consequence of the key being lost; think the man who opened it was engaged at it about forty-five minutes; I think this was about five years ago; it was a fire-proof safe, with Hall's back on it; I complained to the Herrings that my safe had been picked; they said no it had not been picked but broken into; witness replied it is little difference to him which, inasmuch as it was done.

Silas C. Herring, one of the defendants, testified—I have been connected with the safe business since 1841; I am familiar with the Hall lock; I do not recollect the conversation testified to by Mr. Butler, which he says he had with me about the time of the cable celebration. [The broken lock shown to witness and recognized as a Hall lock.] Mr. James Farrel was a clerk of ours; we paid him a salary and paid the rent of office; he had no authority to warrant locks or safes; we have used Hall's lock fifteen or sixteen years; I attended the London Exhibition; there were some better locks there, but none better than Hall's when the price is considered; if there had been an iron shelf across it, it would have afforded some additional protection; we consider the Hall lock a good one for the price.

James Farrel—In March, 1862, I was clerk for Herring & Co., at their establishment in Chicago; they had an estaalishment there; other manufacturers had establishments in that city; I remember of Sanborn calling on me in March, 1862; he represented himself as an agent for an Express Company, and also for a reaper, and he wanted a safe to put in his warehouse; he did not say he was a banker; after looking at different safes, and inquiring the price, he went away; he came back again after an absence of two or three hours; I showed him some with Wymer's locks on; I told him I did not consider that the ones with Hall's locks on were as secure as those with the Wymer lock; the price of a chest with the Weymer lock was $425; of the Hall lock $350; he, plaintiff, said he did not wish to go over $300, and he did not wish to pay the difference in price between the locks; at the third interview plaintiff brought a gentleman with him; I did not warrant the safe to be burglar-proof; I have no authority to do so; he said he wished to put the safe in his warehouse, which was a little outside the town; I did not advise him to take this safe over the other; I don't remember his saying anything about his wife being kept at home in consequence of the money in his house; plaintiff came to see me about the price I would ask for some doors to a vault which he said he was building; I told him the price, and he went away; I saw the safe in question after it was broken open; there was no damage done to the door of it; when plaintiff chose the safe with the Hall lock, he said he thought that would answer his purpose; he did not wish to pay the difference between the price of the two locks; I called the attention of the plaintiff to the different manner in which the two locks were secured; the reason plaintiff did not get the doors of the vault from me was that he got them for a less price elsewhere.

Cross-examined—I am not now in the employ of the defendants; I am a member of the firm; became such in October, 1865; in connection with another man I conduct the business at Chicago now; defendants never found any fault with me; I did express the opinion that if an iron shelf had been put behind the lock it would have been better protected; I expressed some surprise that the lock had been driven in; I had never heard of one of Hall's locks being driven in before.

Charles K. Hawks—I have been engaged in the sale and manufacture of locks since about 1857; I have always sold the Yale lock; the value of a lock depends on the size and price; what we call a bank-lock is worth $300; in the Spring of 1862 I considered the Hall lock a very good one—about as good as made; its weak point was that it was not a combination lock; if a man lost the key, it might fall into the hands of a thief, who might find the safe to which the key belonged; a combination lock is better; the burglars have taught us a great deal; I don't think the Isham lock could be picked now, but the time was when it could be; no burglar ever attempts a bank until he knows the construction of the locks of bank safes, and also the habits of men connected with the banking business; the most important improvements in safes and locks have been made since the war broke out; I may say that within three years the burglars have taught us more than we ever knew before; successful burglars are good teachers to safemakers, locksmiths, bankers, &c.

George W. Meyers, of Philadelphia, testified—I am a safe maker, and am familiar with the Hall lock; I have seen the fragments of the broken lock in question; it does not appear that the spindle was driven in; to produce the effect that was produced must have taken some very heavy blow; if straps had been on they would have added to the protection some; I don't know of any lock which can withstand the heavy blows of a sledge hammer; any lock can be driven if force enough is used; a short time since I was called upon to open one of Lillies' fire and burglar proof safes; it was a $250 safe; it took me seven minutes to open it; in 1861 and '62 I did not know of any lock in use the case of which was not composed of cast-iron; since that time a kind of bronze has been used for that purpose; when the chest in suit was opened I had never heard of one of Hall's locks being forced open in this manner.

Cross-examined—Nearly all the locks now put upon safes have been improved within a few years; I do not recollect of having seen the conical spindle until within four or five years; a strap put on the Hall lock would have been an additional security; wrought iron is preferable to any other for the purpose of fastenings to a lock; it is a foolish idea to suppose cast iron is better than wrought iron for such purposes.

This closed the testimony on the part of the defendants. The Court adjourned to 10 o'clock this morning, when the case will be summed up to the Jury.

For plaintiff, Ex-Judge Edmonds, Francis C. Barlow, Secretary of State, and Mr. Hyatt; for defendants, Messrs. Nash and Owen.

Alleged Attempt to Swindle the City Out of $130,000—An Injunction Against the Mayor and Common Council—The Money Paid for Rents of Public Offices and the Offices not Used.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—DEC. 17.

Before Justice Barnard.

Christopher Pullman, a member of the Common Council of the City of New-York, vs. The Mayor and Common Council, M. T. Brennan, Comptroller, and Fernando Wood.—An injunction has just been granted by Justice BARNARD in the above entitled action. The complaint and affidavit of the plaintiff, Pullman, on which the injunction order was granted, sets forth that he (plaintiff) is a member of the Board of Councilmen. That the Common Council, by resolution in 1863, directed the Comptroller to lease from Fernando Wood certain rooms at Nos. 115 and 117 Nassau-street, for three years from May 1, 1863, for the use of the Corporation Counsel, the Corporation Attorney, and the Public Administrator; that the aggregate sum per annum was $8,200; of this $5,000 was to be paid for the rent of the offices of the Corporation Counsel, and $1,600 each per annum for the office of the Corporation Attorney and the Public Administrator.

The affidavit then sets forth: "That for a period of three years, or the whole term for which they were so leased, the Corporation Counsel refused to occupy or use the said rooms or any part thereof for official, or for any other purposes, and he did not during said term occupy said rooms, but hired other offices in the building No. 82 Nassau-street, where the Corporation Counsel now is, and where he has kept his offices since May 1, 1863; and that for these offices at No. 82 Nassau-street, the sum of $11,000, for said three years, has been paid as rental, out of the Public Treasury of the City of New-York. That the Common Council, well knowing all the matters above stated, and with intent to commit a fraud upon the people of said city, adopted a resolution as follows:

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to renew the leases now about expiring of premises for the use of the Law Department, Nos. 115 and 117 Nassau-street, for a period of ten years, at the following rates, viz.: For the offices of the Corporation Counsel, $8,000 per annum; for the office of the Corporation Attorney, $5,000 per annum, and for the office of the Public Administrator $5,000 per annum.

That this resolution was adopted by the Board of Aldermen Dec. 9, 1865, and by the Board of Councilmen Dec. 14, 1865, and was approved by the Mayor of the City on the 14th of December, 1865. That in and by said resolution the said Common Council designed and intended to bind the said Corporation to pay for the aforesaid rooms which the Corporation Counsel refused to occupy, and abandoned, and which now and for three years past have remained vacant, the sum of $8,000 per annum for ten years, or $80,000 for rooms which are not, and cannot be, and probably never will be applied to the use which said Common Council pretended to hire them for; and all this the Common Council well knew at the time of adopting the resolution.

The affidavit then sets forth that the Corporation Counsel rooms are not worth more than $2,500 per annum, and the rooms of the Corporation Attorney and Public Administrator, together, are not worth over $3,500, and hence that the Common Council, by their resolution, intended to expend in ten years the sum of $180,000 for the use of rooms which are not and cannot be worth more than $60,000. It is furthermore alleged that these rooms are unfit for public offices, for the reason that they are badly lighted. The affidavit concludes with an allegation of fraud and a useless squandering of the money belonging to the City. It bears date Dec. 13, 1866.

On the complaint and affidavit of the plaintiff the Court granted the following injunction against the Common Council, the Mayor of the City, Fernando Wood, and Comptroller Brennan:

It appearing to my satisfaction that a cause for injunction exists, on motion of Joseph F. Daly, Esq., counsel for plaintiff, I do hereby enjoin the defendants, (naming them,) from executing the lease, or renewal of lease, directed to be executed in and by a certain resolution of the said Common Council, which is set forth in the said complaint, and the affidavit made by the plaintiff in this action, and upon which this order is granted, from paying out any of the public moneys of the City of New-York, under said resolutions, for rent of the offices in Nos. 115 and 117 Nassau-street, and from consummating the bargain, or contract, or lease, or renewal of lease directed in said resolution, in any manner whatsoever.

GEORGE G. BARNARD, J. S. C.

Action Against a Stock Broker.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.—DEC. 17.

Before Judge Monell and a Jury.

Wentworth S. Butler vs. *Edward R. McIlvain.*—This was an action to recover the value of one hundred shares of the Smith & Parmelee Gold Company, and 100 shares of the Benton Gold Company, valued at $1,200, alleged to have been deposited with the defendant, and by him sold and converted to his own use.

In defence, it was alleged that the stock was left with defendant for sale, and at the time of the sale plaintiff was indebted to defendant more than the amount of the stock to cover margins.

The Jury had not agreed upon a verdict at the adjournment of the Court.

Larned & Hazen for plaintiff; Sewell & Pierce for defendant.

The Maretzek Libel Suit.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—DEC. 17.

Before Judge Monell.

The suit of *Max Maretzek* vs. *Cauldwell & Whitney* for a libel on the opera printed in the *Sunday Mercury*, was called on in this Court, and a portion of the Jury impanneled, when the Court adjourned to 11 o'clock this morning.

Important to Stockbrokers and Others—Demurrer to a Complaint Overruled.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Cardozo.

Scott, Lapron & Co. vs. *H. Knickerbacker.*—This is an action between brokers. The complaint was demurred to by the defendant. It alleges that the defendant borrowed from plaintiffs certain shares of Michigan Southern Railroad stock, to be replaced on call; that the plaintiffs did make such call on the 4th April last, and renewed it on the 5th. The defendant failed to respond, and thereupon the plaintiffs bought in the requisite number of shares and sought to charge the defendant with the difference between the price paid and the amount which he deposited with them at the borrowing of the stock:

In support of the demurrer defendant argued, first, that the notice or call was insufficient as to time; second, that the plaintiffs had no right to buy in the stock, as they alleged they had under the custom, but should have sued for the value of the stock. The Court overruled the demurrer, with judgment to plaintiffs unless the defendant should answer within twenty days.

For plaintiffs, Mr. Sterne Chittenden; for defendant, Mr. W. R. Martin.

Court of Oyer and Terminer.

Before Judge Barnard.

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

The People vs. Sarah Bell—Grand larceny.
The People vs. Timothy Donov